

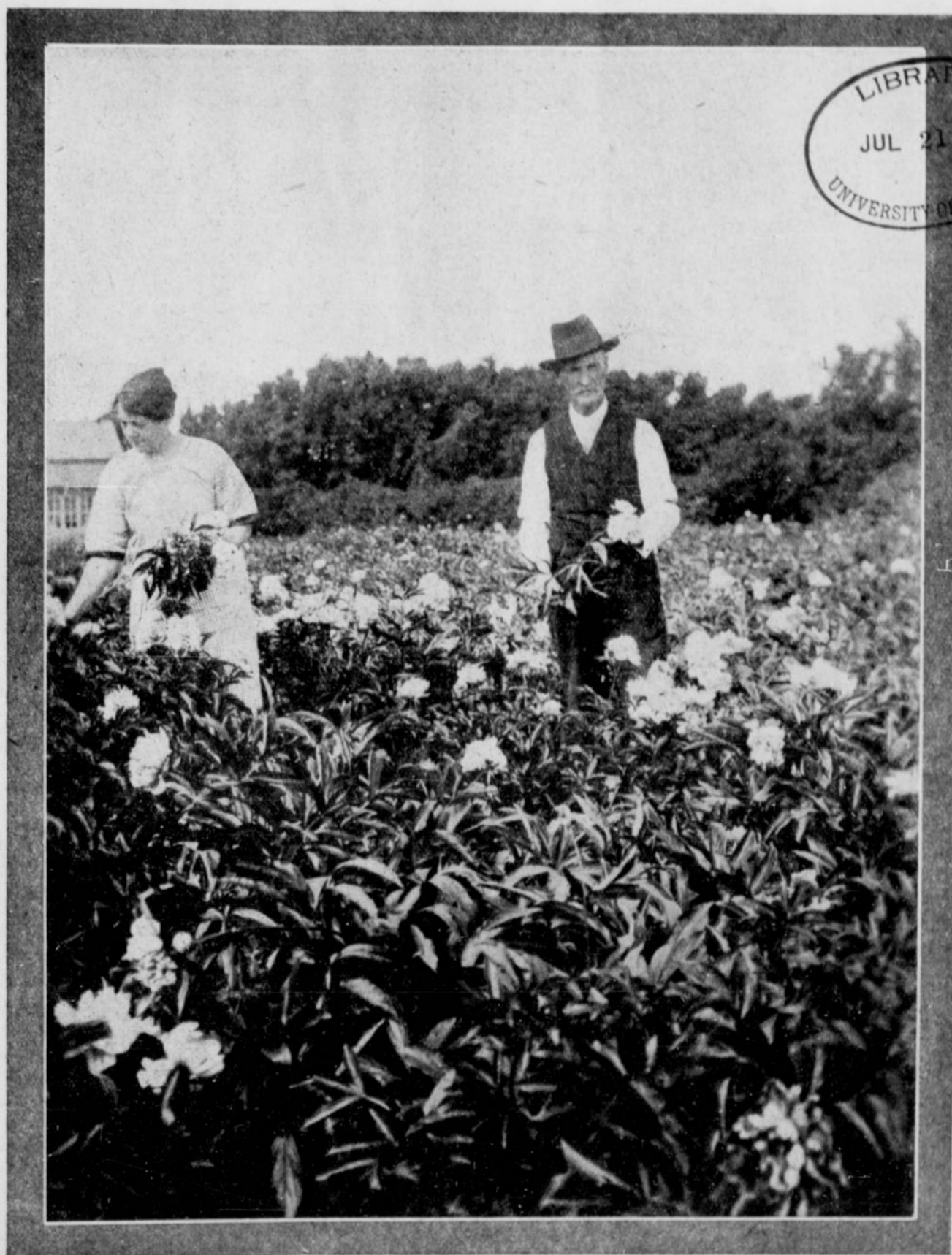
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

July 15, 1925



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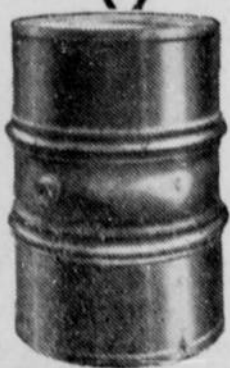
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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Alberta

#### Well Attended Convention

A well attended and enthusiastic convention of the Pembina Provincial Constituency U.F.A. Association, was held at Barrhead, on June 19. After the routine business was disposed of, addresses were given by Hon George Hoadley, who dealt with the railway situation very thoroughly, and also spoke the utmost support for the new pools; by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, who outlined the work of the women's organization along legislative lines; by A. R. Brown, U.F.A. director, Geo. MacLachlan, M.L.A., H. Critchlow, president of the constituency association, and Carl Antonson.

#### Outdoor Sunday Meeting

Several locals in the district combined in a big out-door meeting on U.F.A. Sunday, at the Lorraine steel bridge, north of Castor. Addresses were given by Rev. Alex Stewart, Rev. J. Dorrian, Rev. Mr. Haggith and G. N. Johnston, M.L.A., Mrs. Coppock conducted the singing, and after the meeting a band concert was given by the combined Alliance and Castor bands, under the leadership of Mr. Lysne. The meeting was very largely attended, about 200 cars being parked on the grounds.

#### Large Meeting Bow Valley D.A.

Asking that income tax forms be made available earlier in the year than March, for the convenience of farmers, a resolution was unanimously carried by a large meeting of the Bow Valley District Association, held in Gleichen recently. Other resolutions asked that the wheat pool should formulate a policy for the eventual acquirement of elevators; that pound keepers should be allowed to bid on impounded animals when offered for sale, with the object of increasing competition and securing better prices; and that all C.P.R. bridges be placed square with road allowances. Addresses were given by J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., Hon George Hoadley, and S. S. Sears, of Nanton. Another meeting of the association will be held in Namaka, prior to harvest.

A series of very successful meetings is in progress in the Acadia Provincial constituency, with Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., as the chief speaker. The purpose of the meetings is to discuss the affairs of the province, and to make arrangements to aid in the drive of the new co-operative pools.

#### Program of Clover Bar

Clover Bar U.F.W.A. local has arranged a varied and helpful program for its meetings throughout the balance of the year. Mr. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A., will be the speaker at the July meeting; in August the Women's Extension Service will send a speaker who will give an address on Home Cooking; in September a representative of the Beulah Mission will speak; in October papers on Co-operation Between Parents and Teacher will be given by Mrs. F. Boyles and Miss Greta Fraser; for November, a debate has been planned: Resolved That Our Present Immigration Policy is a Benefit to the Country.

A local newspaper, The U.F.W.A. Chronicle, is prepared for each meeting by two members. Place is also given on each program for community singing and a roll call on various topics—jokes, threshing helps, pickling and canning suggestions, lunches, winter helps, last minute gifts.

### Manitoba

#### U.F.W.M. Conference

Mrs. J. S. Jahrig, of Rapid City, secretary of the Women's Conference, sends in the following report of the U.F.W.M. Conference held recently in Moline Hall. Mrs. Jas. Elliott, of Cardale, was appointed chairman for this occasion. The address of welcome was

presented by Mrs. D. Dick, followed by greetings from the Moline Women's Institute, by Mrs. A. Coutts. At the afternoon session, Mrs. Albert McGregor gave an address on the general work and aims of the U.F.W.M. which was followed by a paper on Labor-saving Devices and Beautifying of Farm Homes, by Mrs. A. Graham, of Tremaine. Mrs. S. E. Gee, provincial president U.F.W.M., went thoroughly into the workings of laws regarding the Adoption of Children, Bereaved and Dependent Children, The Marriage Act, The Divorce Act, Equal Property Rights and Succession Duties, and also explained how the resolutions from the U.F.W.M. dealing with Immigration, Cadet Training and Egg Grading, were presented by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to the federal house. W. A. Landreth, president of the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Association, presented an excellent address on the Marketing of Eggs and Poultry, which was followed by a short address by T. Wolstenhome, M.L.A., who spoke on Education. Musical numbers rendered by Miss Findlay, added to the interest of the conference.

Since last reporting, membership dues have been received at Central office from the following locals: Millbrook, \$6.00; Manson, \$8.00; Valpo, \$9.00; Oakville W.S., \$6.00; Kelloe, \$24; Homewood, W.S., \$4.00; Wingham, \$19; Gimli, \$12; Benito, \$2.00; Elm Bank, \$10; Oakner, \$27; Langvale, \$5.00 and Tenby \$4.00. Accompanying the dues have been money for supplies and a special donation of \$10 from Millbrook for the campaign fund, all of which shows the keen interest that is being manifested by these locals during the summer months.

The Baby Health Conference under the auspices of the Framnes U.F.W.M. was a great success. July 1 turned out warm and sunshiny and crowds gathered from Framnes, Vidor and Arborg, to enjoy the picnic and have the little children examined by Dr. Ellen Douglas, the child specialist. Fifty-one were examined, 15 of whom were found to be 100 per cent., and many mothers received suggestions for building up the health of their babies who were below that standard.

The Minnedosa picnic on July 1, was a great success though the numbers were not large. Miss M. B. McMurray, L.L.B., won the approval of all in her attractive address on Co-operation, and D. G. McKenzie, secretary of the U.F.M. held the interest of the audience with his address on the work of the U.F.M. The local hopes to try a co-operative picnic with the town next year.

### Saskatchewan

#### Executive Resolutions

At a meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, held in the Central office, on Tuesday, June 30, the question of the attacks being made on the Wheat Pool Board, on account of its elevator policy, was under consideration, and the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, after having fully considered the elevator policy adopted by the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, is convinced that this policy is a wise one, and pledges its unqualified support to the Wheat Pool Board in carrying forward this policy.

"The executive also deprecates the attacks that are being made upon the Pool Board in an attempt to discredit it, and would urge upon all members of the association, and on the farmers generally, the wisdom of supporting the Pool Board in its endeavor to perfect a co-operative marketing agency.

"The executive believes that the board, so far, has exercised excellent

judgment in the conduct of the affairs of the pool, and that the farmers are justified in reposing confidence in the board, which has been democratically elected, and we believe that great injury will be done the co-operative movement if an agitation is supported and continued to destroy the confidence of the contract signers in their duly-elected board of directors.

"We desire to place ourselves on record as believing that the officials of the pool, who have access to more information than have those who are not so intimately connected with it, are in a better position to decide on a policy and successfully conduct the affairs of the Wheat Pool than anyone not on the board can possibly be."

The executive further discussed the clause which has been inserted by parliament in the new Grain Act, which takes away the right of the farmer to the control of his grain until sold, and passed a resolution dealing with the matter in the following terms, viz:

"Whereas, a clause has been inserted in the Canada Grain Act by the parliament of Canada, which withdraws from farmers the right hitherto enjoyed of determining the storage destination of their grain, and,

"Whereas, no good purpose is served by refusing to the farmer the right to retain full control of his own grain until sold, and,

"Whereas, the private elevator companies, who are opposed to the pooling method of marketing, and who, by this change in the act, have secured the assistance of the law to effect their purpose, could only desire by this means to do injury to the pools, and,

"Whereas, we believe the pooling method of marketing is the proper method, and that anything done to militate against the success of the pools is an injury worked upon the farmers of Western Canada, and,

"Whereas, we are fully persuaded that the pool signers who are shareholders in both the large farmers' elevator companies would fully protect those institutions from any injustice being done them, and,

Continued on Page 20

### Big Marketing Project Fails

The failure of the Grain Marketing Company, the \$26,000,000 corporation which was formed by the merger of five big grain companies in the United States last year and which was intended to be co-operative farmer owned, controlled and operated, was announced in Chicago the first week of July. The failure was due to the inability of the corporation to sell stock to the farmers although the project was vigorously promoted by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The corporation, however, was seriously affected by the failure of Dean, Onatavia and Company, a New York brokerage firm, whose failure was announced a day or two ahead of that of the Grain Marketing Company. Liabilities of the brokerage company were given as \$35,000,000 with assets at \$30,000,000, and its failure attributed to the carrying of 45,000 shares of the Rosenbaum Grain Company, one of the merged companies in the Grain Marketing Company. A heavy loan had been granted on these shares, it is said, and when the grain corporation failed to market 51 per cent. of its shares which had to be marketed by July 1, the banks called in the loan and precipitated the smash.

Considerable opposition developed to the Grain Marketing Company, some of the farmers' organizations claiming that it was merely a device for enabling the five firms to conclude a gigantic grain merger; that there was no prospect whatever of the tremendous number of shares which were issued for the grain marketing company being sold amongst the farmers and that the scheme would fail and the merger would become an actual fact by the reversion of the stock to the original companies. Officials of the grain marketing company have stated that an effort will be made to authorize the use of \$400,000 which has accumulated through the sale of stock for the flotation of a new farmers' grain marketing company.



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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Associate Editors

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## Canadian and U.S. Bank Systems

By J. A. Aikin

THE recent merger of the Union Bank of Canada with the Royal Bank of Canada, the tenth bank merger in this country since 1914, has led to some serious questioning on the situation, and the outlook for banking facilities for trade and industry.

That there is reason for this attitude of enquiry may be concluded from the facts that while the price level is 50 per cent. higher than in 1913, and with the total foreign trade, imports and exports doubled, the total loans and discounts plus call and short loans in Canada on March 31, 1925, were nearly \$30,000,000 less than on the same date in 1912.

Added to that it is a fact that farmers and small traders in these western provinces have to pay 8 to 10 per cent. for money. No farmer or producer of any kind can afford to pay over 7 per cent. for money. It needs no argument, since the fact is quite plain, that

From which it may be seen that total loans in Canada at the date given amounted to \$1,033,348,930, being slightly over 60 per cent. of the total on deposit in the banks.

## The Moderate Banking Power

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds a middle position in the banking life of Canada, apart from the big three and well above the other seven banks. With total deposits of \$139,280,730, loans and discounts of \$76,499,138, and call and short loans in Canada of \$11,698,121, it has about 64 per cent. of deposits out on loans in Canada.

Looking at the big three individually it may be seen that the Bank of Montreal has 47 per cent. of its deposits out on loans in Canada, the Royal Bank of Canada 60 per cent., and the Canadian Bank of Commerce 65 per cent.

Other four banks of importance are reported as follows:

	Total Deposits.	Total Loans in Canada.
Dominion Bank of Canada.....	\$78,923,831	\$58,659,136
Bank of Toronto .....	80,894,050	53,391,125
Imperial Bank of Canada .....	84,579,749	54,258,944
Standard Bank of Canada .....	61,518,383	45,657,554

money is worth less now than it was three and five years ago, but nevertheless the farmers are required to pay the former rates, while the banks are able to go on reporting annual dividends of 12 to 14 per cent.

## Concentration of Banking Power

As a direct result of this latest merger the Royal Bank of Canada moves up into position alongside the Bank of Montreal, with total assets of \$720,844,000, and reserve of \$22,150,000, as reported March 31, 1925.

For the same date the Bank of Montreal showed total assets of \$741,450,000, with paid-up capital of \$30,000,000 and a reserve of the same large amount. Between them these two institutions now represent nearly one-half the capital, assets and banking power of the country, with about 1,500 branches all over Canada.

The growth of the Royal Bank has been striking, almost phenomenal. In 1910 it acquired the Union Bank of Halifax; in 1912 a merger of importance was arranged with the Traders Bank of Canada; in 1917 the Quebec Bank was acquired, and in 1925 the Union Bank of Canada was taken over, all mergers which told on the banking situation.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has steadily increased its power by mergers, five previous to 1924, in which year it was fortunate enough to acquire the Bank of Hamilton. With total assets of \$473,160,000, paid-up capital of \$20,000,000 and reserve of \$20,000,000, the Canadian Bank of Commerce ranks as one of the big banks of North America.

February 28, 1919 .....

October 30, 1920 .....

February 28, 1921 .....

From these figures it may be observed that while the big three banks had 55 per cent. of their deposits of March 31 out on loans in Canada, the four smaller banks had about 70 per cent. of deposits out on commercial loans. The Dominion Bank and the Standard Bank show more than 70 per cent. of deposits out on loans, discounts and short loans in Canada, the Imperial Bank about 66 per cent., and the Bank of Toronto 65 per cent.

An important figure in the report is that the banks of Canada had \$568,000,000 invested in government and railway bonds on March 31, 1925.

Another figure of importance is that the banks of Canada had \$200,008,128 out on call loans outside Canada, largely in New York, which may be regarded as a heavy reserve always available on short call. Of the total reported the Bank of Montreal had \$128,055,953 on call loans outside Canada.

## War Efficiency of the Banks

Any fair enquiry into the record of the banks of Canada in the war period will result in a statement quite creditable, all considered. They provided stability, and with the protection afforded by the Finance Act of 1914, were able to finance trade and industry as required, and to aid the governments to some extent.

The following figures will indicate the extent to which the banks of Canada had a part in the heavy trade and commerce of 1918-1920:

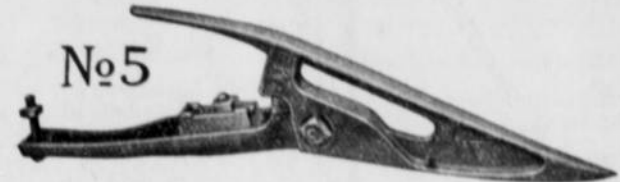
	Total Deposits.	Total Loans in Canada.
February 28, 1919 .....	\$1,574,959,946	\$1,174,455,912
October 30, 1920 .....	1,958,937,532	1,518,537,129
February 28, 1921 .....	1,880,433,956	1,378,915,878

From the above it may be seen the banks had started in to reduce advances, in line with the deflation which had set in. Since that high point in 1920 there has been steady

Continued on Page 18

	All Banks.	The Big Three.
Total deposits .....	\$1,757,677,743	\$1,185,796,658
Loans and discounts .....	917,645,337	580,900,779
Call and short loans (in Canada) .....	115,703,593	66,194,062

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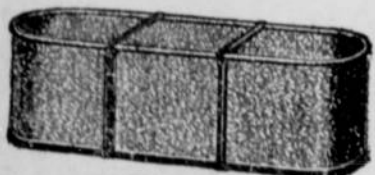
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## Progressives and the Tariff

(Continued from Last Week)

### Increasing Purchasing Power

A. L. Beaubien, Provencher: "What has been the result of the government's failure to keep its promises? It has been to produce the present conditions of business depression and industrial stagnation. The government cannot take any credit for the improvement in agricultural prices. They have no control for example, over the price of wheat. Nothing they can do would cause it to rise or fall. The farmers' returns are determined, broadly speaking, by world conditions which no government can affect; but with general business and industrial activities the condition is different. The government may help or hinder these interests. If the government had last year devoted its surplus revenues of some \$24,000,000 to reducing the general tariff, business and industry would be today in a more flourishing state. The taxes remitted would have added to the purchasing power of the people, and in addition to the gain to the consumers of the country by the reduction of the tariff taxes paid to the exchequer, something like \$3.00 for every \$1.00 of revenue collected would also have been saved to the farmers and the consumers generally, by the reduction of the concealed bonuses paid to the manufacturing industries of the country under the protective system. Thus, instead of \$24,000,000 of additional purchasing power something approaching \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 would have been available.

### Tariff Increases Prices

G. G. Coote, Macleod: "It is rather strange that a tariff on wheat does not increase the price on wheat, whereas a tariff of 35 per cent. on automobiles affects the price of automobiles to the extent of 40 per cent. The tariff will increase the price of goods if those who are producing the goods are few enough to get together in a combine or gentlemen's agreement and fix the price. A tariff on boots and shoes will not hurt us very much in this country if the boot and shoe men do not take advantage of the tariff to force up their prices, nor will the tariff on any other article increase the price very much under those conditions. The pro-

ducers of wheat are too numerous to get together and force up the price of wheat, even if you did put a tariff on it. I admit that some farm produce can possibly be advanced in price through the tariff. That the price of apples can be advanced through the tariff has been demonstrated to be a fact; that is the way it has worked out. But it will not work that way with wheat and cattle because the men producing them are too numerous to get together."

### No Economy

H. Leader, Portage la Prairie: "I am going to make the charge that this government has failed to adopt any real policy of genuine economy, notwithstanding the excellent speech delivered by the prime minister tonight. He told us that we had a surplus of \$11,000,000 over ordinary expenditure this year, but he admits that there was an increase in the public debt of between two and three million dollars. It appears to me, Mr. Speaker, even with my imperfect knowledge of bookkeeping, that we are still in the hole, and that we have cause to worry yet. I intend to prove that this government have not enforced a policy of economy to the satisfaction of the people who have to pay the bill if not to the satisfaction of the government itself."

### Tax for Revenue Only

John Evans, Saskatoon: "I would like to have seen some alterations this year regarding taxation—a tendency to draw the revenue that is needed more from land values and profits. I condemn the principle of tariff taxation, tariff protection. If the customs tariff is needed at all it should be based on the needs of the public revenue and should be levied with that end in view. The fact is, Mr. Speaker, the Canadian manufacturer adds the amount of tariff protection to the cost at which the article can be imported from abroad, and I think he knows that very well, as all the other advocates of protection do, or they would not be so strongly arguing for greater protection. Now the reason why governments adopt this indirect method of taxation is because it is always passed on to the consumer. It is really a rich man's law, and

Continued on Page 17



JOHN EVANS,  
Saskatoon



D. M. KENNEDY,  
Edmonton



C. W. STEWART,  
Humboldt



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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 15, 1925

## The Home Bank Trials

In August, 1923, the Home Bank suspended payment. Arrest of the president, vice-president, directors and some officials followed, and in October they were indicted on the charge of violation of the Bank Act. The charge against the acting manager was withdrawn, and before the trial took place, the president, H. J. Daly, died. The trials began in September, last year, before Judge Coatsworth. All were found guilty in varying degrees; two directors and the accountant were released on suspended sentence; the vice-president and other directors and the auditor were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The directors appealed and were released on bail, but the auditor served his term of four months' imprisonment.

The decision of the Ontario Court of Appeals on the appeals of the vice-president and five directors was given in the last week in June. The court reversed the decision of the lower court in every case, and quashed all the convictions. The court found no evidence of wilful neglect or dishonesty on the part of the appellants. They trusted the general manager and accepted his word, and they were entitled to the protection of the words in the return to the government that "the foregoing return is to the best of our knowledge and belief correct." Although the Bank Act says that "such return shall exhibit the condition of the bank on the last juridical day of the month last proceeding," the court held that the act,

does not require the monthly statement to show actual condition or the actual financial condition of the bank, but merely what in the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant is its financial position within the meaning of Section 112, namely, liabilities and the face value of the assets, including the face value of indebtedness to the bank, and this information is correctly stated in the return.

Although the Bank Act says "The stock, property, affairs and concerns of the bank shall be managed by a board of directors," the court held that the phrase cannot be taken literally. The judgment says:

The utmost that can be demanded from directors is that they shall not be ignorant because of their wilfully shutting their eyes to the facts before them. The popular conception of a bank director's position centres around the word chosen to describe them. It is a complete misnomer, and the sooner it is altered the better. He does not and cannot "direct" as the word is usually understood. The idea that a dozen men can each be and act as general manager to conduct affairs of the bank is absurd.

Following the decision of the Ontario Court of Appeals, D. L. McCarthy, who was crown prosecutor in the trials, advised the Ontario attorney-general that, in his opinion, it was useless to proceed with the other charges against the Home Bank officials, and in the light of the decision he could not see "how it is possible under the Bank Act, or the code, to ever convict a director for breach of duty, or the making of a false statement in any return or report under the Bank Act, unless he can actually be fixed with fraud and knowledge." On July 7, the attorney-general announced that proceedings against the Home Bank officials would be stopped, and because of certain legal technicalities no appeal would be made to a higher court.

Thus ends the Home Bank case, so far as the courts are concerned, and it is remarkable that it ends precisely as did the proceedings against the officials of the Merchants Bank. Reduced to its simplest form the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeals means that a director cannot be ex-

pected to know as much as the general manager about the affairs of the bank, and if he trusts the general manager, and, in the event of a smash, testifies on oath in a court that he did accept the word of the general manager, and honestly believed that the returns prepared by the manager were correct, that is all than can in equity be expected of him. The plain inference from this is that the less a director knows about the institution of which he is a director, the safer he is.

Obviously the matter cannot rest at that point. It constitutes a very serious discrimination against those directors who have a conscientious sense of their responsibilities, and it places both shareholders and depositors of the banks in a somewhat parlous situation. It may confidently be assumed that members of parliament, when they passed the Bank Act, never expected that such an interpretation would be given to the passages defining the duties and responsibilities of directors. It is therefore imperative that parliament at its next session amend the Bank Act so as to fix positively the legal responsibilities of directors.

## Wars and Wealth

The annual convention of the Great War Veterans' Association, held at Ottawa, in the last week in June, passed a resolution asking for legislation to mobilize "the whole power of the nation for national service in the event of a declaration of war; that the property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defence of the nation."

A few days later it was reported in the press that Bernard M. Baruch has established a fund of \$250,000 to finance research into ways and means for carrying out just what is proposed in the resolution passed by the Great War Veterans' Association. Mr. Baruch had ample opportunity during the war of discovering what war profiteering meant. He was on President Wilson's Council of National Defence, formed in 1916, and after the United States went into the war, he was in charge of purchases by the War Industries Board, which purchased supplies for the army, and he was also a member of the commission which purchased all supplies for the Allies. When the war was over he went to Paris as a member of the Supreme Economic Council of the Peace Conference, and he has told something of the making of the economic sections of the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Baruch believes that in a war there ought to be mobilization not only of man power but of economic power, not only conscription of life but conscription of wealth, and he is convinced that if a law to that effect were placed on the statute books of every nation there would be less jingoistic declamation in peace times, and greater attention given to the problem of avoiding war.

That individuals can profit by the distress of their country was amply demonstrated in every country during the war. To the last man and the last dollar, was a slogan that was heard from many platforms from 1914 to November, 1918, but the masses of the people today are acutely conscious of the vast difference between conscripting men and borrowing dollars. Yet it is questionable if the simple proposal to conscript wealth as well as life, to prepare for the mobilization of the entire resources of the nation, equitable as that would be in the event of war, is the best way of seeking to

prevent war. It partakes too much of the character of "preparedness"; it has too much the appearance of being a part of the whole process of trying to prevent war by being prepared for it. And surely the hopeless futility of that process has been amply and tragically demonstrated, if not to the jingoes and militarists, at least to the rational part of humanity. It is not inconceivable that the militarists would be delighted to include conscription of wealth as well as life in their platform of "preparedness."

No, the way to prevent war with all its horrors and injustices, is to—prevent it. Conscription of wealth, as a proposition of equity in war-time is sound, but of itself it will never prevent the greater evil of war itself. It would be better if the masses of the world would give earnest and serious attention to the efforts that are being made to make war as impossible as human nature permits; would give whole-hearted support to those who are making the efforts, and insist that their governments be not dilatory or backward in promoting the cause of peace. And then if a law is placed on the statute book providing for the conscription of wealth as well as life, it will be accompanied by other laws ratifying international agreements, which will always bear testimony to the desire of the people to avoid to the utmost the necessity of invoking that law.

## Tariff Panaceas

Protectionists are never satisfied. If they happen to be living under free trade they demand a tariff on "key" industries. If they live in a new country they want protection for infant industries until such time as they are able to stand foreign competition. When they have a tariff it is never high enough. When wages are low they preach protection to raise them; when they are high they declare protection is necessary to enable employers to pay them. If development of a country be slow, protection, they assert, is necessary to induce foreign capital to come into the country; when the foreign capital comes, protection is necessary to prevent financial and industrial "annexation." And when protection is once established they begin devising all kinds of schemes for making it work in the way they believe it should work.

In Australia they created a special court for the purpose of regulating wages, so that the wage-earner could share in the profits of his protected employer. Here, in Canada, H. K. Patterson, a Winnipeg business man, has devised a plan (a synopsis of which we publish in this issue) for regulating prices and profits under a protective tariff, while F. P. Jones, president of the Canada Cement Co., declaring boldly that the present tariff discriminates against the masses for the benefit of certain classes, proposes to wipe out the whole works and have only one schedule of a uniform duty of 25 per cent. on everything brought into the country.

Mr. Jones' plan is simplicity itself compared with that of Mr. Patterson, and he claims that it would increase the revenue from the customs by \$120,000,000; would make it possible to do away with the sales tax, which, he says, is costing the country \$250,000,000 a year; would employ more labor and develop the country.

Mr. Patterson makes similar claims for his plan. He would give a tariff commissioner power to change the tariff without notice, to put the tariff rates so high as to exclude 80 per cent. of present imported manufactures, and to fix, in agreement with



the manufacturers, a maximum selling price for all goods produced by a protected Canadian industry. By this means he believes that 80 per cent. of the manufactured goods now imported would be produced in Canada, but there would be no rise in prices. The benefits of the tariff protection would be passed on to the mass of the people, just as in Australia they hoped to pass them on to the wage-earners through the regulation of wages according to the cost of living.

There is not the slightest hope of either scheme receiving consideration from either government or industry. It is true Mr. Jones' scheme would wipe out the major part of the protection now enjoyed by the manufacturers by taxing their raw materials, but what was left would be so utterly undiscriminating as to be worse from any standpoint of social justice than the present system. What there is to be said for protection necessarily involves discrimination; if there is no need for discrimination there is no need for protection, and Mr. Jones' plan does not abolish protection. If he wants to abolish discrimination he should come out for abolition of the tariff altogether.

Nor would the country tolerate such an institution as Mr. Patterson proposes to fix the tariff and maximum prices, even if the plan were otherwise feasible and economically sound. The maximum price would become the minimum price, and the manufacturers' costs would never decrease so as to permit a reduction of prices. Twenty per cent. of present imports would not maintain an international balance; the shutting out of imports would inevitably react on exports to the extreme injury of the country.

One thing can be said about these schemes; they indicate a consciousness of the inherent injustice in a protective system. When protectionists begin to frame schemes for protecting the masses of the people against protectionist exploitation, it

may be taken that we are making progress toward a saner fiscal system.

### The Next Election

While the government is still considering the question of an election this fall or later, the word has gone forth from Ottawa to both Liberal and Conservative organizations to be prepared for anything. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it is reported, are holding the government back. Liberalism got a terrible scare in the results of the Nova Scotia provincial elections, so much of a scare in fact, that New Brunswick's nerve has failed and her provincial election appears to have been postponed indefinitely. Quebec is indifferent, for although a Conservative and protectionist campaign has been in progress in that province for some time, and the annexation bogey has been resurrected, the Liberals are confident that Quebec cannot be seduced from her allegiance to the party of Laurier, even though there is no Laurier in it today. Ontario supporters of the government are inclined to side with the maritime provinces, but they are wondering whether the result of the Saskatchewan elections cannot be taken as indicating that the present is a favorable time for snatching a few seats in the prairie provinces.

Forewarned is forearmed, says the old proverb, and if the two old parties deem it necessary to be prepared the Progressives should not ignore the hint. They cannot influence the date of the election, so the next best thing is to be ready for it when it does come. It is difficult, no doubt, to work up enthusiasm when an election is problematical, but organization is half the battle, and organization can be best accomplished before the rush begins. The present is a good time to commence organizing in the prairie provinces. There is a certain amount of slackness before harvesting; the roads are in good shape, and the numerous farmers' picnics offer a splendid opportu-

ity for the workers getting together and drafting a plan of campaign.

The magnificent result on the prairies in 1921 may be attributed in great part to the excellence of organization and the democratic plan of action. That result can be repeated, be the election this year or next, if the farmers put the same amount of work into the business of electing their candidate as they did in 1921. Elections are not won merely by speeches, no matter how just the cause; they are won by persistence in reaching into every part of the constituency and organizing the vote. It is the duty of every Progressive association to see that the constituency is organized to the limit of its voting strength, and that every voter who voted Progressive in 1921 votes Progressive in the coming election. There will also be new voters, and the constituency association should see that every new voter is on the list. There are funds to be collected; it should always be remembered that when the financing of political campaigns passes into the hands of the moneyed few, the control of policies passes with it. There is a lot of work ahead in preparing for a campaign that is going to be successful, and there is no time like the present for beginning that work.

The warm welcome extended to Earl Haig, at the various places he is visiting in Canada, is a tribute not only to a capable officer and a gallant soldier, but to one who has not forgotten what is owing to the men who served under him. It is in the interest of the ex-service men that he is touring Canada, men, who because of their service, have become the charge of the state. Too often it has been that those who have suffered by war are the only ones to remember what war means; it is well that men of influence and position like Earl Haig, should use their good offices in behalf of those whom war has deprived of most of what makes for a full life.



Taking advice on an early election



# History of the Farmers' Movement

THE history of the organization of those workers, who, according to the poets, live close to the heart of nature, the men who till the soil and feed the world, is essentially part of the history of the organization of all classes of workers for the purpose of improving their condition of life. There are many good accounts of the origin, development and aims of farmers' organizations in the United States, especially those that have come into existence since the Civil War, but Dr. Wood is the first to give a really comprehensive history of farmers' organizations in Canada, and he has performed a good job and rendered a real service not only to the farmers, but to social science.

The workers on the land on this continent received from the motherland no guidance in organizing for mutual support. Indeed, in view of the whole farmers' movement on this continent, it is interesting to note what, even in the latter part of the nineteenth century, was considered "the ideal of the English land system." The describer of this ideal was Lord Eversley, who wrote thus:

"The ideal of the English land system is that of a large estate where the whole of one and often of several adjoining parishes is included in it; where there is no other land owner within the ring fence; where the village itself belongs to the same owner as the agricultural land; where all the people of the district—farmers, tradesmen, laborers—are dependent directly or indirectly on the one land owner, the farmers holding their land from him, generally on a yearly tenancy, the laborers hiring their cottages weekly or yearly either from the land owner or the farmers; and where the village tradespeople are also dependent largely for their custom on the squire of the district and hold their houses from him."

It requires no very great stretch of the imagination to picture just what would happen in such an "ideal system" should the members of it seek to organize, on the basis of their respective interests, to improve their lot, especially with a squire who regarded himself as divinely appointed to look after all those who happened to be born and live on his estate. As a plain matter of fact the workers on the land in Great Britain were among the worst organized classes in the world. It is only quite recently that the agricultural laborers have organized to better their condition and it is proving very difficult to convert the tenant farmers to the practice of co-operative marketing, even with the example of their Danish competitors before them.

## Unsatisfying Reforms

In the reform movements in Great Britain, as far back as one may go, freedom of access to the land has invariably been a cardinal principle. When we come to the beginning of the nineteenth century we find the economists glorifying cheap and abundant food, and the reformers urging "the land for the people." On this continent those conditions for the ushering in of the millennium were amply met. Land was to be had almost for the asking, and the production of food was the main occupation. Yet with occupying ownership the rule and millions of acres wrested from the wild, the cultivators, even with the free democratic institutions which the

*A review of Dr. Louis Aubrey Wood's book---A history of Farmers' Movements in Canada---Published by the Ryerson Press, Toronto---By J. T. Hull*

Chartists thought would reproduce the Garden of Eden, found themselves faced with economic conditions and economic problems just as acute as those faced by the workers on the land in other periods of history.

The effort to get down to the causes of this lies back of the farmers' movement on this continent. In colonial days how best to get a living out of the soil, the problems of production, led to organization in the form of agricultural clubs which discussed cultivation, improvement of livestock, pure seed and such like questions, and which promoted the holding of local fairs. Later and alongside of these organizations there arose associations to unite farmers and other workers to secure relief through political channels. An example of this latter kind of organization is found in the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Working Men, formed in 1831, at Providence, Rhode Island. This association particularly invited farmer membership because, as it stated in its declaration of principles, "the welfare of no portion of our fellow citizens is so vitally important to the general prosperity as that portion which is engaged in agriculture." The declaration goes on to say that "there is an indissoluble connection between the interests of the cultivator of the soil and the mechanics and every class of labor," that "the interests of the producing classes are in accordance with the just claims of every other class in the community, and essential to the welfare of posterity," and "there can be no sound system of legislative policy which does not secure the safety and prosperity of these fundamental interests, and which does not protect the interests of the laboring classes against the oppression of the idle, avaricious and aristocratic." However, organizations of this kind did not live long; this particular one lasted three years. The politicians both on the inside and the outside saw that they were killed without violence and decently interred.

## The Beginnings in Canada

Dr. Wood's book begins with these agricultural clubs in Canada, and he finds evidence of their existence before the dawn of the nineteenth century in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. They spread to the West on the eve of Confederation.

The adoption of free trade by Great Britain in 1846, and the accompanying

abolition of colonial preference, hit Canada hard, and the political upheaval which followed, with its heated controversy over tariffs and annexation to the United States, led to the formation among the farmers of isolated associations which were quite different to the old agricultural associations, which took note of political and economic questions, and which may be regarded as the origin of the modern farmers' movement, although there is not much information available on these new associations.

## The Patrons of Husbandry

The real modern movement began, as it began in the United States with the Grange, or The Patrons of Husbandry. This organization, a secret society with grip and passwords, was founded in the United States in 1867, and shortly after it spread into Canada, where several lodges were formed with the central office in the United States. This arrangement did not suit the majority of Canadian farmers who saw no reason for giving allegiance to an organization outside of Canada, and consequently the Canadian lodges declared their independence and on June 2, 1874, the Dominion Grange came into existence.

The Grange advocated and indeed practiced the principles of co-operation enthusiastically, the enthusiasm, in the event, outstripping administrative capacity and business judgment. They aimed to eliminate the middlemen and to purchase farm supplies co-operatively. They even went into insurance and banking, but both enterprises with the others, came to grief. They had also a rural credits scheme in which currency would be issued against the security of land, an idea which has been perennial with farmers organizations in the United States. Politically The Grange advocated public ownership of natural monopolies and the abolition of the Senate.

The order spread rapidly throughout Eastern Canada, and the first lodge in the West was established at High Bluff, Manitoba, in 1876. Other lodges followed, and the order reached its highest membership level in 1879, after which date it began to decline, although some of the lodges in the West continued well into the present century. The activities of The Grange had an important influence upon both the economic and political life of the country, and gave a shape to the farmers' movement which has persisted. Dr. Wood gives a very full account of the

Grange, devoting nearly 100 pages of his book to this organization.

## The Patrons of Industry

The next section of the book deals with the order of the Patrons of Industry. This order was founded in the State of Michigan in 1887, and it invaded Ontario in 1889. As this organization played quite a part in public affairs, its platform is of some historical importance. It is summarized thus by Dr. Wood:

(a). Matters of general import: (1) the maintenance of British connection; (2) reservation of public lands for actual settlers; (3) rigid economy in every department of the public service; (4) simplification of the laws and a reduction in the machinery of government; (5) abolition of the Canadian Senate.

(b). Tariff policies: (1) tariff for revenue only adjusted to fall as far as possible on luxuries rather than necessities; (2) reciprocal trade on fair and equitable terms between Canada and the rest of the world.

(c). Transportation: prohibition of the bonusing of railways by government grants as contrary to the public interests.

(d). Elections: (1) preparation of the Dominion and provincial voters' list by municipal officials; (2) arrangement of electoral districts to conform to county boundaries as far as the principle of representation would allow.

(e). Special legislative demands: (1) effective legislation to protect labor and its results from combinations and monopolies that enhance prices; (2) appointment by the county of all its officials except the county judges.

## The Patrons and Politics

Dr. Wood places the turning point in the fortunes of the Patrons in 1894, in which year the membership was said to be 50,000. Dissensions within its ranks were the cause of its decline, and the dissensions were principally of a political character. In 1896 a proposal that the order admit to membership all who would accept its platform, a proposal obviously designed for political reasons, was defeated at the annual meeting, and in that year the Patrons suffered disastrously in the federal elections. After 1898, Dr. Wood says: "it slowly withered away until there was but a remnant of it left when the Farmers' Association of Ontario arose in 1902." The Canada Farmers' Sun which was issued first at London in 1891, became, in 1893, on being transferred to Toronto, the official organ of the Patrons.

## The Prairie Farmers

The Patrons came West in 1891, but previous to that time the farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories had begun to feel the heavy hand of the interests against which they were destined to wage a successful war. As far back as 1883, an organization was formed at Winnipeg, called the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Protective Union. A declaration issued by this union demanded: Control of the natural resources of Manitoba; railway construction under provincial charters; the granting of power to the municipalities to erect their own storage elevators, warehouses and flour mills; the appointment of grain inspectors under provincial authority; the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway; the removal of duties on agricultural implements and building materials and the lowering of the duties on the necessities of life. It is not known what



An Ontario farm scene



# Conquering the Sow Thistle

**A**N old tale recounts how an exhausted traveller dismounting from his foam-flecked steed at the gates of Bagdad whispered to the sentry the news of a rapidly approaching plague. The warning spread through the city like wild-fire, and straightway people began to die, victims of their own imaginations.

In some such way is sow thistle regarded by those who know it only by reputation. Hard-headed old-timers who have glorified in the trials of pioneering in Alberta's foothills have told me that when the sow thistle comes to be added to their present tribulations they will move on. Today in parts of Saskatchewan farmers are hoeing it, pulling it, fooling round with tar paper and stubble burners, apprehensively enquiring what progress has been made against it in those regions where it has been firmly established for some time. And no one who knows the losses Manitoba has sustained from this weed will say one word to lessen the concern of these men.

It is doubtful if rust, heralded as the scourge of the wheat farmer, has cost Manitoba as much as sow thistle, and certainly no other restricting factor in production approaches it in seriousness. In some years we have respite from rust: from sow thistle never. Nor can you escape from sow thistle by rotating crops, for its intolerant habit is equally hard on all of them. Some guileless innocents will tell you of the merits of this or that smother crop. So far as sow thistle is concerned there is no such thing as a smother crop.

## Fallow Ineffective and Costly

Summerfallow—keep the land black from spring till fall—was, until recently, the popular practice in controlling thistles, and is still advanced as the only sure way by leaders in agriculture whose opinions in other things carry weight. Well, what about it? In theory it's fine. The pieces of underground stem are starved, because the leaves are killed by cultivation as soon as they begin to do their work. But in practice here is what happens. A farmer plows early and cultivates incessantly—just camps on his fallow. Let's assume he is luckier than most men and isn't hung up harvesting and threshing for three or four successive weeks, the weeks in which the thistles get in their innings on most fallows. Let's assume that he does by hook or crook manage to keep that field black. The first succeeding crop will be reasonably clean; lots of healthy thistles, but also lots of wheat, even though it rusted worse than fields which are not fallowed. And the next year after that what? Every farmer who lives in a thoroughly infested thistle area knows the answer. It will just be a toss-up whether thistles or grain win out. In the third crop after fallow there will be virtual sow thistle dominance, and he who gets his seed back may be counted lucky.

This description isn't a spectre raised to scare anyone. It is the sober testimony of careful farmers who have gone over their fallows a dozen times or more with one implement or another only to see their fields run this course; men who have seen the third crop on new breaking a total loss due to thistles.

## August Plowing

But there is also a hopeful side to the picture. In the Hood settlement, southwest of Portage la Prairie, where, owing to local peculiarities of soil and surroundings, sow thistles are worse than any other spot in Canada, John A. Bradford and his neighbors have worked out a system of sow thistle control, a system that is so simple that most folks are tempted at first to dismiss it. Plow not earlier than the last week in July and not later than the last of August, or, stated in another way, from the time the sow thistle begins to flower till the seeds commence to blow.

The theory is that during the time that the thistle is in bloom it is putting all its reproductive effort into seed

*Farmers southwest of Portage, brought to their knees by this noxious weed, discover that August plowing is more effective than summerfallow, and infinitely cheaper---By P. M. Abel*

formation, and the weakened underground stems cannot cope with the destruction wrought by the plow.

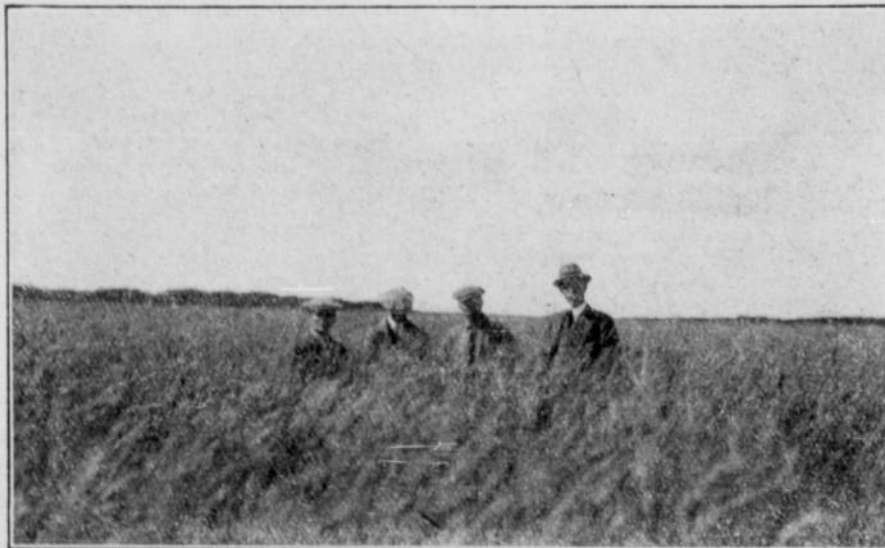
But never mind the theory. That may or may not be true. What of results? Listen to Bradford. "Six years ago," he will tell you, "thistles were so bad that I thought I had come to the end of my tether. In desperation I resolved to run the cultivator after the binder in one of my fields. My resolve only lasted till I had made two runs as the implement gathered loads of trash. But the next year I noticed that the margin of the field, where the cultivator had worked, was surprisingly clean, while the rest of

the field was badly infested. That second fall I followed the binder with a plow and the results were too startling to credit. Every year since I have expanded my harvest plowing, and each occasion confirms my early successes. I have now given up summerfallow entirely, and aim to plow every field at harvest time. The results on my place have been so convincing that practically everyone in our locality has now quit summerfallowing and harvest plowing is the general rule."

Most people will read that making mental reservation all the while for the enthusiasm of an innovator. I was sceptical enough to want to see the



Complete sow thistle dominance. Save for a sprinkling of Canada thistles and a few puny four-inch buckwheat plants, all plant life in this field was smothered. Left, Prof. J. H. Ellis; right, W. J. Smith, S.S.B.



This field was abandoned in 1924 and resembled the above. August plowing made this crop of rye possible in 1925. On farm of J. R. Earles.



J. A. Bradford standing in a field reclaimed from thistles

proof before putting any store in it. The photos which accompany this article tell the story. A short description of what is being done on some of these fields will show the faith which these men put in harvest plowing and what is being accomplished by it.

## Some Convincing Examples

On John Bradford's farm is to be seen a field which, two years ago, was so badly infested with sow thistles that half the crop was burned. It was not an old field. Following breaking there had only been five years of cropping, one to flax and four wheat crops. And yet sow thistle dominance was almost complete. It was harvest plowed in 1923 and again in 1924. Today it is practically free of thistles, save for a few seedlings. It should be explained in passing that sow thistles do not make a very vigorous growth in their first year from seed. It is in the second and ensuing years when they rise from underground stems that they become rank and smother a crop. The seedlings in this field of Bradford's will all be destroyed by harvest plowing this fall, and so this farmer feels secure against loss from thistles as long as he can harvest plow all his land every year.

It is worth while noting that a summerfallow seems to provide an admirable breeding ground for the tiny seeds of the sow thistle, which, like all plants that multiply in more ways than one, are not high in vitality. On the drier surface of harvest plowed fields fewer thistle seeds germinate. This is one explanation why second crops after summerfallow become so rank with thistles.

## His Rye Crop Clean

Another farmer who is enthusiastic about the value of harvest plowing is J. R. Earles. He will take you into a field where a clean, five-foot crop of rye is waiting for the binder, and tell you, "I sold this farm to a young chap in 1920. He was a thrifty, industrious farmer, and slaved away from morning till night, trying to get ahead of the thistles. Harvest plowing was not known then and he had to rely on black summerfallow. It couldn't be done. The thistles beat him out. The farm came back on my hands last year. This rye field lay idle in 1924, the sow thistle in such complete control that no crop would have had the remotest chance to live. I harvest plowed it last year and sowed to winter rye. Find the thistles if you can!"

There were spots in this field, where the winter rye had killed out, that offered a good opportunity to see what plant life the field contained. Volunteer grain, a few thistle seedlings, but of old thistles, practically none!

## Grasses Not Much Aid

Adjacent to this field is a timothy crop. The previous occupant of the farm sowed timothy on his summerfallow, with wheat as a nurse crop, in a vain effort to head off the thistle. There is a fairly good growth of timothy but the thistles are so luxuriant that they will be predominant next year. "Will brome drive out sow thistle?" I asked Mr. Earles, "As between these two plants," was his reply, "possession is nine points of the law. Thistles will not invade a well-established brome field, neither will brome be effective in a field where the thistles have staked out a claim."

Immediately south of Bradford's, on Thos. Cooper's farm, one sees illustrated one of the difficulties of harvest plowing. With a large crop to handle Mr. Cooper did not get all his fields plowed within the time required by the harvest plowing plan. That portion which was turned over before the seed began to blow has produced results equal to what is to be seen on the Bradford and Earles farms, but in the portion plowed late, the stand of sow thistles is too vigorous to allow for the development of a first-class grain crop. The weakness of the harvest plowing plan is that it requires such a concentration of power during five weeks of the year. Each binder requires two or three plowing outfits behind it. That has led in the first place to a rapid



multiplication of tractors in this sow thistle area.

#### The Faith of a Banker

F. L. Graban, manager of the Portage branch of the Imperial Bank, a keen student of farming methods, has made a close study of harvest plowing. Consequence is that he is an ardent advocate of it. As we passed by a field where a farmer was summerfallowing in a badly infested field he remarked, "That man would be financially ahead if he took a trip to the coast and kept off his farm till August, coming back at that time to do his plowing and harvesting together. As it is he will just live on that field all summer and have less to show for his effort than the man across the fence who takes in all the picnics and baseball games waiting for the thistles to blossom."

After a confession of faith like that I put this banker to the ultimate test. I hit him in a spot where all bankers are vulnerable. Did you ever try to get a loan from a banker to buy a tractor, or a stallion, or a threshing machine? "Mr. Graban," I asked. "In view of the fact that these farmers must expand their power resources to practice harvest plowing on any scale, are you prepared to issue loans for the purchase of tractors?" He came across manfully in this wise, "Under these circumstances a man's chances of getting money from me to buy a tractor are mighty good. For these fellows it is a good investment."

#### The Light Land Fallacy

James Stewart's farm was another point of interest. The land on which he is located is very light. And, by the way, don't let anyone tell you that sow thistle is only dangerous in heavy land. Two years ago, Mr. Stewart was pretty glum about the future of farming in a thistle infested country. Today he is confident that they have found the remedy. "The worst trouble," he declared, "is that most fellows waste their substance in fighting thistles by the time-honored black fallow, till their finances get too low to get together power enough to handle harvest plowing."

Stewart then humorously described the harvest plowing done by one of his neighbors. The thistle growth was tall and rank; he did not have adequate power so plowed very shallow; he did not drag a chain to turn the tops under; when the work was in progress it was hard to tell, according to the anecdote, where the plow had been and what still remained to be plowed. What kind of a crop did that field grow? The picture at the bottom of this page will show. The hat and jack-knife were laid in a piece missed by the drill. The field is practically free from all but seedlings, and even they are not very numerous.

#### Has Limited Application

Readers west of the second meridian who know what it is to pray for rain will recognize that harvest plowing is

only practical where rainfall is dependable. Plowing such as that described in the far-fetched story related above could not be relied upon to produce much of a crop with a twelve-inch rainfall. "In all the time that I have been in the Portage district," Mr. Bradford asserts, "I have never lost a crop from lack of moisture." That explains why he can permanently abandon summerfallow.

#### Annual Weeds

Still another point. Plowing in late August means turning under myriads of seeds of stinkweed and other annuals. At the Manitoba Agricultural College, Prof. Ellis tried August cultivating with no plowing for seven years, finally abandoning it because the stinkweed got out of hand. I asked these Portage farmers what they had to say in view of that. Earles reply is typical: "Once a farm becomes polluted with thistles as we have it here, they become the only problem. Everything else is forgot. Moreover, we have stinkweed—always had it—lots of it. We don't find that it has gained any on us through August plowing. Many of the stinkweed seeds germinate after August plowing, and subsequent cultivation, which we all recommend finishes them." I found too that these farmers had no compunction about turning under ripe thistle seeds. "What's the difference," is their attitude. "Whatever we do, the air is like drifting snow with thistle seed in early September. The seedlings germinating in the next year's crop do no damage if that field is plowed at harvest time."

#### Will Cultivator Replace Plow

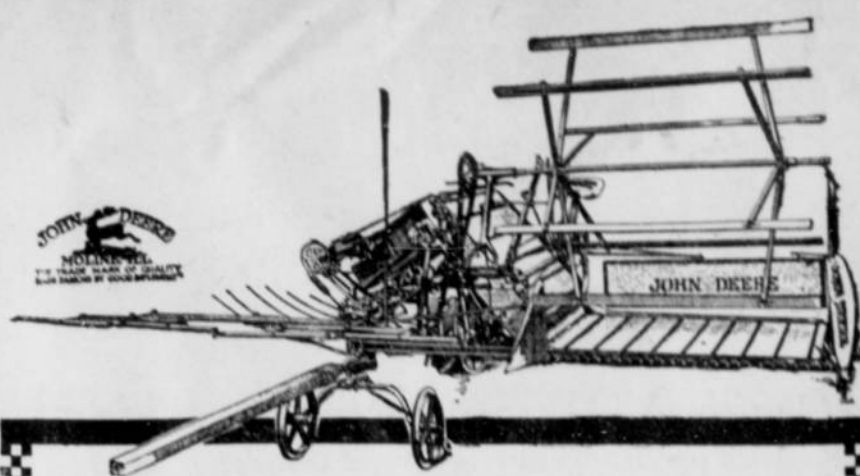
I asked Bradford if they could get over the power difficulty by cultivating behind the binder instead of plowing. He wasn't very hopeful. The secret of success is to cut every particle of the field. When dealing with thistles, missing a quarter of an inch is as bad as missing the width of the furrow. Trash impedes the work of a cultivator after the binder. However, Bradford said it was worth more trial than they had given it, and he would not pass a final opinion.

Manitobans agree on one condemnation of summerfallow—the liability of rust in the succeeding wheat crop. John Bradford's harvest plowing yielded 26 bushels per acre last year. Across the road his brother Ernie's heavily strawed summerfallow yielded 15 bushels of rusted wheat per acre.

Five years ago Portage farmers were described in the vernacular as "well fixed." Today that designation applies to very few. And they insist that sow thistle had more to do with it than over-borrowing. Men who made light of the weed four years ago are now becoming thoroughly alarmed. Mr. Bradford's contribution to modern farm practice comes at a most opportune time, and it is devoutly to be wished that its application further afield will be attended with the successes that these Portage farmers record.



This field was a mass of sow thistle in 1924. It was plowed in August, and is now growing a bumper crop of wheat practically free from thistles. The hat and knife were laid on the ground in a space missed by the drill.



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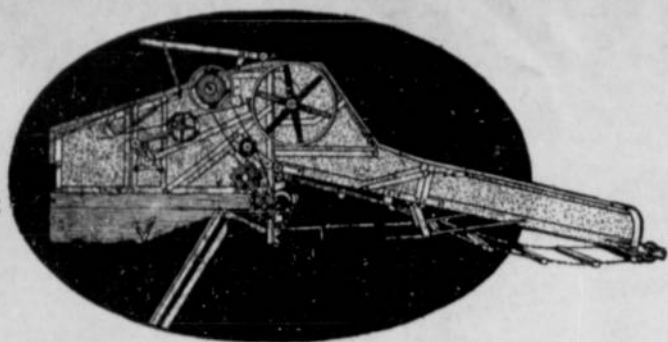
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### Sheep Fence Pays Dividends

Having been keeping sheep for the last eleven years on the prairies, I will contribute my experience in response to your request in a recent issue of The Guide.

I have found sheep an excellent side line, fitting in with grain production better than any other stock I have tried. They require a minimum of care in the winter when outside work is undesirable; they give quicker returns than any other meat animal, and do it with very little grain feeding; they give two crops in a year and can be driven to market or shipping point with a minimum of worry, and will bring in a nice cheque when the farm funds are apt to be at low ebb—just before harvest. They will keep a clean farm clean or help to clean a dirty one.

These are a few of their good points. There are, of course, a number of drawbacks to be overcome. To get the greatest benefit from a flock of sheep the whole farm should be fenced for them, so they can be run on the summerfallow. I find them of great assistance in this connection. One ewe per acre with her offspring will keep the weeds from going to seed and keep the lambs thriving immensely till the fallow is plowed. A few days run wherever the weeds show up will save days of work with the cultivator.

### Two Drawbacks

The fencing problem is used very often as an objection to sheep for farm stock. I have sheep-fenced my whole farm into fields for a five-year rotation, and though the expense was heavy I feel that the returns I am now getting from the flock have justified the outlay, and also find the arrangement very satisfactory for the reasons mentioned above. I have found the all No. 9 wire sheep fencing with a barb wire six inches above the top wire, erected with good solid anchor posts, and five or six-inch posts set either one or two rods apart, and wire stretched very tight and put one inch off the ground, a 100 per cent. fence for sheep, horses or cattle.

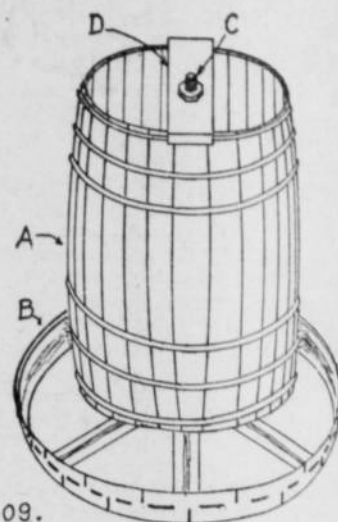
The coyote nuisance is another drawback. A wolfhound breeder and trainer a few miles distant, keeps them in check here. This, coupled with shooting at every one that ever comes in sight, has kept my losses within reason, though I would not recommend sheep for stock to be kept away from the home farm.

Lambing time the shepherd must be on to his job, especially if the weather is rough. If the flock has had sufficient exercise and are in first-class condition and abundance of good sweet clover, hay and some grain are provided, all should go well. A secret worth knowing is that the maternal instinct in a ewe comes from a full udder, not from the brain as one might suppose. Disowning of lambs can largely be avoided if this is known, and new-born lambs are kept separate as much as possible for a few hours.

The shearing is hard work, but can soon be mastered with a little experience and patience. I have had every satisfaction marketing my clip, which generally averages around seven pounds to the fleece, through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. As to the returns from a flock, at present prices a good flock master should average \$8.00 to \$10 per ewe per year, and if he provides abundant pasture at all times he should have the bulk of his lambs off his hands at 100 to 120 days old. I started with range ewes and have

graded up with pure-bred Suffolk rams. I find the Suffolks great doers and very prolific. I enclose a snapshot of part of my ewes.—T. E. Wheatley, Watrous, Sask.

### Barrel Self Feeder



D-509.

### BARREL SELF FEEDER.

To make a small and cheap home-made hog self-feeder, take a common barrel (A), knock the bottom out, and get an old discarded mower wheel (B). Go to your blacksmith and have him make a half-inch rod (C) the length of your barrel and to fit into the axle hole of mower wheel. Get a stout piece of board (D) long enough to reach across the top of the barrel. Bore a hole through centre of board, insert rod through hole and draw nut down tight, and you have feeder complete.

This makes a nice feeder for individual litters. You need not expect to grow select hogs when using a self-feeder, but this, combined with some of the self-watering devices which have been published in recent issues of The Guide, will provide a means of raising pigs at a minimum labor cost.

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extension departments and the Dominion Poultry Branch, are working together in an effort to build up the export trade. In one important phase of the campaign, namely, in the registration of pullets and cockerels, Canada has taken a step in advance of all other countries.

Although it is four years since the registration of the general-purpose breeds of poultry was begun by the Dominion and the provincial poultry branches, it was not until this year that a start was made in registering cockerels. Lethbridge Experimental Station has won the distinction of being the first place in the world to produce cockerels that measure up to the standards which have been set.

Only a few years ago the organization of egg circles marked the first real effort by producers to improve marketing conditions and obtain a better price for their eggs; but egg circles have passed, and the campaign has been continued along educational lines, including egg-laying contests, the culling of flocks and compulsory egg grading. Credit is due F. C. Elford, of the Dominion Poultry Branch at Ottawa, for the progress made and success attained with all registration work, and particularly for organizing this latest step.

It is an accepted fact among live-stock men that the bull is one-half of the herd. It is also true that the rooster is one-half of the flock, especially when breeding up and improvement in egg-laying abilities are the objectives. Like can only beget like, so any plan which aims at raising the standard of male birds should meet with the support of all poultry men.

Before cockerels can be registered under the new scheme, they must measure up to the following standards:

1. The parent hen must lay over 200 eggs in a year, weighing at least 24 ounces to the dozen, and this hen must be the daughter of a hen with a similar record.

2. The young cockerels must be free from standard disqualifications and true to type.

3. Such cockerels will be marked first with the government wing-band, and after passing inspection, with breeder and government tattoo marks on the right wing.

There are four inspectors to take care of all registration work. One of these, namely, D. C. Foster, B.S.A., a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and a most enthusiastic worker, has charge of the three prairie provinces. At the Brandon Exhibition we saw him answering questions and showing interested farmers, four registered hens, one of which has a record of 274 eggs in a year, while in a cage alongside were two first generation pullets and two first generation cockerels, which will be eligible for registration this fall.

There is one note of warning which needs to be sounded. Unscrupulous breeders by fraudulent practice can put the whole plan into disrepute. Let every poultryman guard against this, for it has cost a lot of hard work and hard cash to advance thus far. Still greater progress can be made.

The poultry raisers of Western Canada will very soon show the market what quality and production in eggs really means.

When the export market can only be developed by supplying high-quality products, when the price of all products is governed by the price obtained for our exports, the importance of this work takes on its true significance.

All honor to Lethbridge for having won this distinction. How many other poultry breeders will have cockerels eligible for registration this fall?

"You must find that impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times, Mr. Barnes?" "Oh, no; everybody has little peculiarities; stuttering is m-mine, w-what is y-yours?" "Well, really, Mr. Barnes, I am not aware that I have any." "D-do you s-stir your tea with your r-right hand?" "Why, yes." "W-well, that is y-your peculiarity. m-most people u-use a t-teaspoon!"—Hoard's Dairyman.

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32x3 1/2	14.25	15.00	2.25	16.75	18.50	2.50	29x4.40	15.65	3.00
31x4	13.20	14.00	2.60	14.80	17.35	3.15	32x4.95	21.70	3.90
32x4	14.30	15.00	2.70	15.70	18.70	3.25	33x4.95	22.25	4.05
33x4	14.75	15.50	2.75	16.25	19.20	3.35	34x4.95	23.10	4.30
34x4	15.20	16.00	2.90	16.80	19.85	3.45	33x5.77	29.75	4.75
32x4 1/2				20.00	25.00	3.90	34x5.77	30.30	4.95
33x4 1/2				21.00	25.65	4.05	35x5.77	31.45	5.35
34x4 1/2				22.00	26.35	4.30	35x6.75	44.90	7.90
35x4 1/2				28.85	30.35	4.50	31x4.40	17.95	3.35

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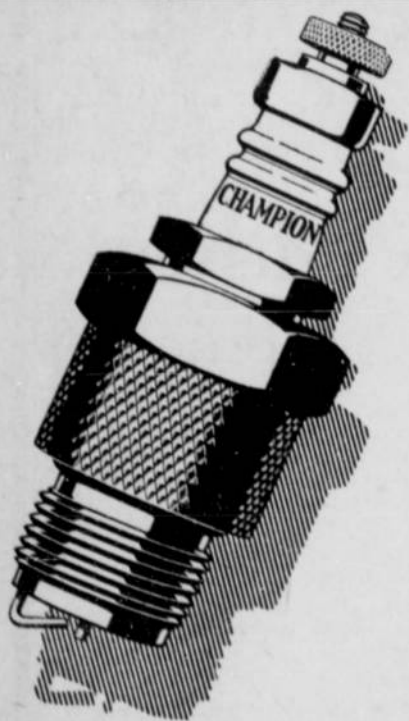
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## The Loafer Hen

*Poultry culling provides the most practical means for a definite plan of flock improvement.—Not difficult to learn—Should be done in August in spite of pressure of other farm work—By Prof. M. C. Herner*

A GREAT deal has been written on the loafer hen and there are but very few farm poultry keepers today but what have a pretty fair idea of how to go about selecting the good layers and culling out the poor. In short the idea of culling the farm flock has been sold to the prairie farmer. With the information at hand it is quite an easy matter for the farmer or the farmer's wife to go in the flock and pick out the poorest layers at least, and in many cases be able to pick out the very best as well.

Culling the flock for heavy layers should have for its object first to get rid of the poor ones, and second to get a foundation for a flock of heavy layers. If these two objects are achieved the work is going to have a wonderful effect on the egg production of the farm flocks.

With too many of our farmers the idea of culling has back of it simply the getting rid of the poor layers at a good price as market fowl. This in itself may be alright from a financial

as possible. One or at the most two stops for the car should produce the car load. If a car has to be moved to three, four or more stations before it is completely filled the railway charges will be so heavy as to practically eat up all that might be made through the advantage of co-operative marketing of a car-load lot.

Farmers in a district who are anxious to market their hens this way would do well to consider these points and to look over the territory thoroughly before embarking on the scheme. Centralizing the work at one or two points in this way will mean economy in putting over the culling campaign, economy in gathering up the culls and economy in marketing. Beside this any advantages that might come out of flock improvement work would also be attained more economically.

Coming to the points which determine heavy laying qualities and those indicating poor production we can do no better than present this poultry culling chart:

Good Layers have	Poor Layers have	Good Layers have	Poor Layers have
Moist	Dry	Fine	Coarse
Large	Small	Lean	Fat
White	Yellow	Clean cut	Wrinkled
White	Yellow	Bright	Dull
Far apart	Close together	Full	Sunken
Thin	Thick	Bulging	Flat
		Large	Small
		Oval	Round
Large	Small	Faded	Yellow
Deep	Shallow		
Soft	Hard	Pale	Yellow
Thin skin	Thick skin	White	Yellow
Large	Small	Thin	Thick
Bright	Dull	Fine	Coarse
Waxy	Dry	Loose	Tight
Plump	Shrivelled		

standpoint, but if outside help or the assistance of expert poultrymen is sought in doing the work or rather having it done it should carry with it the definite object of using the best layers as breeders the next spring and in addition getting rid of the culls immediately. The practice of just having the flock culled and marking either the good layers or the poor ones and then letting them all run together is too much hit or miss work.

### When to Cull

Culling to be of the most use should be done not later than the early part of August or at least before the old hens or fowl take a drop in price. With the culling program or a culling campaign should go a definite scheme of marketing these culls. In this way the farmers can realize more for their product than any other way. The marketing scheme may take the form of co-operative marketing or private marketing, but the most important feature would be to market in car-load lots. In doing this, transportation charges are cut down to the minimum, and better prices can also be obtained. In marketing in car-load lots it is worth while seeking an outside or larger market. With quantity it is always easier to attract buyers and these can be secured on the larger market. Marketing co-operatively will still further help to cut down expenses, and also help in netting greater returns to the farmers by getting in closer contact with buyers or by selling direct.

### Culling, a Community Project

These are features that should be gone into fully by any individual farmer wanting to cull his flock, or by any district wishing to go in for the culling. The day of going about the country visiting individual flocks and culling them just for the sake of giving individual service to that farmer is pretty well past. The work now must become a community enterprise with volume behind it to make the work a success from the business standpoint. This would mean enough hens in a district to give a car load of culls or to get a car load at least in a district representing two railway stops. The charges on poultry marketing cars are quite heavy, and once a car is placed on the siding it should be loaded as quickly

It might be pointed out that when one is learning how to cull it would be best to handle a number of hens, first getting to know the location of the pelvic bones and the breast bone, and also getting accustomed to the handling qualities of the hen. For example, a fine thin skin and fine bone are generally indications of good laying, whereas, coarse handling qualities indicate poor production.

Quite a number of poultry keepers are confusing spread of pelvic bones with heavy laying. Now a hen may have been a poor layer and suddenly taken a notion to lay four, five or six eggs a week. If she is handled at this time she naturally would have a pelvic span of maybe four fingers. Pelvic span only indicates present production.

Depth of body from the pelvic bones down to the end of the breast bone indicates capacity. Width of back carried right back over the hips to the base of the tail means plenty of room for the egg producing organs, and also room to use food to good advantage. Depth and width of body means lots of vigor and vitality, and a strong constitution to keep the machinery going. Heavy layers always show up well in these points.

### Cull Out the Crow-Heads

The heavy layer has a full, large oval eye, and a clean-cut head. The most common indication of a poor layer is the beefy coarse head, with the skin hanging over the eyes from the top of the head. Hens that have been laying heavily up to August or September or even later, will always have a very fine thin skin that can be pulled away from the point of the breast bone quite a little piece. The poor layer on the other hand has a very thick coarse skin.

When the heavy layer quits laying her pelvic bones come quite close together the same as a poor layer not laying, but she will still show the other points indicating heavy laying. Then, too, in all yellow-legged breeds, the legs of the heavy layers will show a fading or bleaching out to a light or very pale yellow. It is quite an easy matter to go in a flock of a yellow-legged breed and pick out the good ones and the poor on this one point alone and very seldom make a mistake.

The best time to cull as before stated



is about the end of July or during August. At this time the poor layers have practically all laid what eggs they are going to lay and the good ones will likely still be laying. At this time the farmer can take advantage of the better prices still prevailing for fowl. Later, prices will drop and the culls will have to go out for less. The disadvantage or inconvenience of doing the work at this time when grain cutting and threshing may be on will be many times paid for in the better prices received for the culls and in the increased production that will follow breeding from the best layers selected during the culling. This is not saying anything about the saving in feed.

Taking the average farm flock it will be found that about one-third of the hens can be culled out as poor layers or hens that have not laid enough to pay for the feed they ate. Some flocks may run less but others again run even a higher percentage of culls.

Covering work carried on for a number of years in handling a great many thousands of hens the average run of culls has been between 35 and 40 per cent. Taking these out of a flock will mean a considerable saving in the feed bill and besides opening the way for a definite plan of breeding for higher egg production.

### The Patterson Tariff Plan

A new plan to prevent protection developing into injustice, and to make it of benefit to the entire nation and a stimulus to industrial expansion has been put forward by H. K. Patterson, a business man of Winnipeg. Mr. Patterson, in outlining his plan, states that he has been impressed with the difference of opinion with regard to the tariff existing in the West and in the East. In the West opinion is, in the main, in favor of a low tariff. In the East it is in favor of a substantial tariff. These two viewpoints had to be reconciled if national unity was to be maintained. His plan for making protection a genuine national policy is briefly as follows:

The government would appoint a tariff commissioner "and pay him a very substantial salary," and also give him two advisers, one representative of consumers, the other representative of manufacturers. This tariff commissioner would be given power to change the tariff without notice, and also control every selling price in Canada, but the latter only when Canadian manufacturers of certain articles agreed in writing to abide by today's selling prices as a maximum, the manufacturers to retain the right to sell for less than that if they wished, but not more. The commissioner would also have power to examine the books of all concerns that came under the plan. The commissioner would call the manufacturers of any one line of goods together and if they agreed to come under the plan they would give the commissioner their prices on that date and would agree not to increase their prices. When the manufacturers had done this the commissioner would raise the duty on such goods as were manufactured by these concerns to a point that would eliminate from competition in Canada from 75 to 80 per cent. of similar goods now imported, thereby giving the Canadian manufacturer practical control of the Canadian market for such goods.

#### Controlling Domestic Prices

This plan, Mr. Patterson explains, will prevent the Canadian manufacturers raising the price of their goods in the home market to the price at which similar goods imported and which have paid duty are sold. If the manufacturers broke faith with the commissioner after agreeing not to raise their prices, the penalty would be the elimination of all duties on imported goods in that line. In other words, the manufacturers of that particular line of goods would have to face free competition with their foreign competitors. The commissioner would, however, give the Canadian manufacturers the right to raise their Canadian selling prices in the event of an increase in wages or the cost

of material, but only to the amount of the actual increase, and if wages were reduced or the cost of raw materials came down, then the Canadian manufacturers in the home market would have to reduce their prices correspondingly. The commissioner would reduce the duty on raw materials and plant equipment when these were of a class or kind not produced in Canada, and if feasible, allow such to come in free of duty. If at any time a new industry is started in Canada the promoters of it could come under the plan provided they agree to sell at today's prices, and give equal quality of goods.

In order to prevent retailers from charging higher prices for Canadian goods than the price set by the manufacturers, Mr. Patterson recommends that all Canadian manufacturers stamp their goods, where possible, not only with their names, but with the price at which such goods have to be sold by retail, and in all national advertising the retail selling price of Canadian-made goods should be shown. As goods manufactured in the East and sold in the West have to bear transportation charges where the freight was a considerable item in the price, the advertising should show the price in two ways:

1. The price East of the Great Lakes.
2. The price West of the Great Lakes.

#### What the Plan Would Do

For his scheme Mr. Patterson claims that it would give a great stimulus to Canadian business, increase the output of the factories, solve the unemployment problem, provide opportunities for immigrants, and lead to a big development of the home market for the farmer. Capital would flow into Canada, and the great increase in the national income would reduce the present burden of taxation. The plan, he believes, could be tried out upon selected industries, and as it was proven a success it could be extended until eventually it took in the whole of Canadian industry. Mr. Patterson emphasizes that he is not advocating a fixed selling price, but merely a fixed maximum price below which anyone can sell if he wants to. Nor does he advocate a duty which would absolutely eliminate the importation of foreign goods, for he says "this would mean that we would eventually kill our export trade, for we all know that to have an export business we must have an import business, or we could never expect a reasonable balance of trade." The Canadian manufacturer should have approximately 80 per cent. of the Canadian volume of business; the other 20 per cent. should be imported goods, which will help out international trade balances.

He also suggests legislation to prevent retailers from raising the price that the Canadian manufacturer sets as a fair price on his goods, and that the penalty for violation of such a law should be a severe fine in the first instance, and in the second case a gaol sentence of at least six months. The final result of this plan Mr. Patterson says "would mean a big prosperous country, with every one busy and happy, and the Dominion government with the increased population, should steadily reduce taxation till our taxes were no higher than any other country, meaning the United States."

#### The Need of Capital

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# The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XVII

### The Fight in the Study

EATON dismissed the man who had been waiting in his rooms for him; he locked the door and carefully drew down all the window-shades. Then he put his overcoat, folded as he had been carrying it under his arm, on the writing table in the centre of the room, and from its folds and pockets took a "breast-drill" such as iron workers use in drilling steel, an automatic pistol with three clips of cartridges, an electric flashlight and a little bottle of nitroglycerine. He loaded the pistol and put it in his pocket; then he carefully inspected the other things.

The room he was in, the largest of his suite, resembled Santoine's study on the floor below in the arrangement of its windows, though it was smaller than the study. The writing-desk in its centre occupied much the position of Santoine's large desk; he moved it slightly to make the relative positions coincide. The couch against the end wall represented the position of the study's double doors. Eaton switched out the lights, and starting at the windows, he crossed the room in the darkness, avoiding the desk, and stopping a few feet to the right of the couch; here he flashed his light upon the wall at the height of the little wall-safe to the right of the doors in the study below. A dozen times he did this, passing from the windows to the position of the wall-safe and only momentarily flashing his light.

He assured himself thus of being able to pass in the dark from the windows of Santoine's study to the wall-safe. As the study was larger than this room, he computed that he must add two steps to what he took here in each direction. He paid no attention to the position of the safe to the left of the doors, for he had kept watch of the vase on the table in the lower hall, and the only sign he had found there had told him that what he wanted was in the safe to the right.

He raised a shade and window, then, and sat in the dark. The night was cloudy and very dark; and the lake was smooth with barely a ripple. Near at hand a steamer passed, blazing with lights, and further out he saw the mast-head light of some other steamer. The lake was still ice-locked at its northern end, and so the farther of these steamers, he knew, was bound to some southern Michigan port; the nearer was one of the Chicago-Milwaukee boats. For some moments after it had passed, the waves in its wake washed in and sounded on the shore at the foot of the bluff. Next Eaton made out the hum of a motor-car approaching the house. It was Avery, who evidently had been out and was now returning; the chauffeur spoke the name in his reply to some question as the car swung away to the garage. Eaton still sat in the dark. By degrees all noises ceased in the house, even in the servants' quarters. Twice Eaton leaned forward looking out of the window and found all quiet; but both times he settled back in his chair and waited.

The wash of waves, as from a passing boat, sounded again on the shore. Eaton leaned nearer the window and stared out. There was no light in sight showing any boat; but the waves on the shore were distinct; indeed, they had been more distinct than those from the steamer. They must have been made by a large vessel or from a small ship close in and moving fast. The waves came in first on the north and swept south; Eaton strained his eyes and now saw a vague blur off to the south and within half a mile of shore—a boat without lights. If it had passed at high speed, it had stopped now. He watched this for some time; but he could make out no more, and soon he could not be sure even that the blur was there.

He gazed at the south wing of the house; it was absolutely dark and quiet; the windows of the first floor were closed and the curtains drawn; but to-night there was no light in the

room. The windows of the room on the second floor were open; Basil Santoine was undoubtedly asleep. Eaton gazed again at the lower room. Then in the dark he moved to the table where he had left his overcoat, and distributed in his pockets and within his clothing the articles he had brought; and now he felt again in the overcoat and brought out a short, strong bar of steel curved and flattened at one end—a "jimmy" for forcing the windows.

Eaton slipped off his shoes and went to his room door; he opened the door and found the hall dark and quiet. He stepped out, closing his door carefully behind him, and with great caution he descended the stairs. Below, all was quiet; the red embers and glowing charcoal of wood fires which had blazed on the hearths gave the only light. Eaton crept to the doors of the blind man's study and softly tried them. They were, as he had expected, locked. He went to a window in the drawing-room which was set in a recess and so placed that it was not visible from other windows in the house. He opened this window and let himself down upon the lawn.

There he stood still for a moment, listening. There was no alarm of any sort. He crept along beside the house till he came to the first windows of the south wing. He tried these carefully and then went on. He gained the south corner of the wing, unobserved or at least without sign that he had been seen, and went on around it.

He stopped at the first high French window on the south. It was partly hidden from view from south and west by a column of the portico, and was the one he had selected for his operations; as he tried to slip his jimmy under the bottom of the sash, the window, to his amazement, opened silently upon its hinges; it had not been locked. The heavy curtains within hung just in front of him; he put out his hand and parted them. Then he started back in astonishment and crouched close to the ground; inside the room was a man moving about, flashing an electric torch before him and then exploring an instant in darkness and flashing his torch again.

The unexpectedness of this sight took for an instant Eaton's breath and power of moving; he had not been at all prepared for this; now he knew suddenly that he ought to have been prepared for it. If the man within the room was not the one who had attacked him with the motor, he was closely allied with that man, and what he was after now was the same thing Eaton was after. Eaton looked about behind him; no one apparently had been left on watch outside. He drew his pistol, and loosing the safety, he made it ready to fire; with his left hand, he clung to the short, heavy jimmy. He stepped into the great room through the curtains, taking care they did not jingle the rings from which they hung; he carefully let the curtains fall together behind him, and treading noiselessly in his stocking feet, he advanced upon the man, moving forward in each period of darkness between the flashes of the electric torch.

The man, continuing to flash his light about, plainly had heard nothing, and the curtains had prevented him from being warned by the chill of the night air that the window was open; but now, at the further side of the room, another electric torch flashed out. Another man had been in the room; he neither alarmed nor was alarmed by the man flashing the first light; each had known the other's presence before. There were at least two men in the room, working together—or rather, one was working, the other supervising; for Eaton heard now a steady, almost inaudible grinding noise as the second man worked. Eaton halted again and waited; if there were two, there might be others.

The discovery of the second man had not made Eaton afraid; his pulses were beating faster and hotter, and he felt the blood rushing to his head and his hands growing cold with his excitement; but he was conscious of no fear. He crouched and crept forward noiselessly again. No other light appeared

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in the room, and there was no sound elsewhere from the darkness; but the man who supervised had moved closer to the other. The grinding noise stopped; it was followed by a sharp click; the men, side by side, were bending over something; and the light of the man who had been working, for a fraction of a second shot into the face of the other. It did not delay at all; it was a purely accidental flash and could not have been said to show the features at all—only a posture, an expression, a personality of a strong and cruel man. He muttered some short, hoarse imprecation at the other; but before Eaton heard the voice, he had stopped as if struck, and his breath had gone from him.

His instant's glimpse of that face astounded, stunned, stupefied him. He could not have seen that man! The fact was impossible! He must have been mad; his mind must have become unreliable to let him even imagine it. Then came the sound of the voice—the voice of the man whose face he had seen! It was he! And, in place of the paralysis of the first instant, now a wild, savage throe of passion seized Eaton; his pulses leaped so it seemed they must burst his veins, and he gulped and choked. He had not filled in with insane fancy the features of the man whom he had seen; the voice witnessed too that the man in the dark by the wall was he whom Eaton—if he could have dreamed such a fact as now had been disclosed—would have circled the world to catch and destroy; yet now with the destruction of that man in his power—for he had but to aim and empty his automatic pistol at five paces—such destruction at this moment could not suffice; mere shooting that man would be petty, ineffectual. Eaton's fingers tightened on the handle of his pistol, but he held it now not as a weapon to fire but as a dull weight with which to strike. The grip of his left hand clamped on to the short steel bar, and with lips parted—breathing once, it seemed, for each heartbeat and yet choking, suffocating—he leaped forward.

At the same instant—so that he could not have been alarmed by Eaton's leap—the man who had been working moved his torch, and the light fell upon Eaton. "Look out!" the man cried in alarm to his companion; with the word the light of the torch vanished.

The man toward whom Eaton rushed did not have time to switch off his light; he dropped it instead; and as Eaton sprang for him, he crouched. Eaton, as he struck forward, found nothing, but below his knees, Eaton felt a man's powerful arms tackling him; as he struggled to free himself, a swift, savage lunge lifted him from his feet; he was thrown and hurled backwards.

Eaton ducked his head forward and struggled to turn, as he went down, so that a shoulder and not his head or back would strike the floor first. He succeeded in this, though in his effort he dropped the jimmy. He clung with his right hand to the pistol, and as he struck the floor, the pistol shot off; the flash of flame spurted toward the ceiling. Instantly the grip below his knees was loosed; the man who had tackled him and hurled him back had recoiled in the darkness. Eaton got to his feet but crouched and crept about behind a table, aiming his pistol over it in the direction in which he supposed the other men must be. The sound of the shot had ceased to roar through the room; the gases from the powder only made the air heavier. The other two men in the room also waited, invisible and silent. The only light, in the great curtained room, came from the single electric torch lying on the floor. This lighted the legs of a chair, a corner of a desk and a circle of books in the cases on the wall. As Eaton's eyes became more accustomed to the darkness, he could see vague shapes of furniture. If a man moved, he might be made out; but if he stayed still, probably he would remain indistinguishable.

The other men seemed also to have recognized this; no one moved in the room, and there was complete silence.

Eaton knelt on one knee behind his table; now he was wildly, exultantly excited; his blood leaped hotly to his hand pointing his pistol; he panted, almost audibly, for breath, but though his pulse throbbed through his head too,

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his mind was clear and cool as he reckoned his situation and his chances. He had crossed the Pacific, the Continent, he had schemed and risked everything with the mere hope of getting into this room to discover evidence with which to demand from the world righting of the wrong which had driven him as a fugitive for five years; and here he found the man who was the cause of it all, before him in the same room a few paces away in the dark!

For it was impossible that this was not that man; and Eaton knew now that this was he who must have been behind and arranging and directing the attacks upon him. Eaton had not only seen him and heard his voice, but he had felt his grasp; that sudden, instinctive crouch before a charge, and the savage lunge and tackle were the instant, natural acts of an old linesman on a championship team in the game of football as it was played twenty years before. That lift of the opponent off his feet and the heavy lunge hurling him back to fall on his head was what one man—in the rougher, more cruel days of the college game—had been famous for. On the football field that throw sufficed to knock a helmeted op-

ponent unconscious; here it was meant, beyond doubt, to do more.

Upon so much, at least, Eaton's mind at once was clear; here was his enemy whom he must destroy if he himself were not first destroyed. Other thoughts recasting of other relations altered or overturned in their bearing by the discovery of this man here—everything else could and must wait upon the mighty demand of that moment upon Eaton to destroy this enemy now or be himself destroyed.

Eaton shook in his passion; yet coolly he now realized that his left shoulder, which had taken the shock of his fall, was numb. He shifted his pistol to cover a vague form which had seemed to move; but if it had stirred, it was still again now. Eaton strained to listen.

It seemed certain that the noise of the shot, if not the sound of the struggle which preceded it, must have raised an alarm, though the room was in a wing and shut off by double doors from the main part of the house; it was possible that the noise had not gone far; but it must have been heard in the room directly above and connected with the study by a staircase at the head of which was a door. Basil Saintoine, as

Eaton knew, slept above; a nurse must be waiting on duty somewhere near. Eaton had seen the row of buttons which the blind man had within arm's-length with which he must be able to summon every servant in the house. So it could not last much longer now—this deadlock in the dark—the two facing one, and none of them daring to move. And one of the two, at least, seemed to have recognized that.

Eaton had moved, warily and carefully, but he had moved; a revolver flashed before him. Instantly and without consciousness that his finger pulled the trigger, Eaton's pistol flashed back. In front of him, the flame flashed again, and another spurt of fire spat at one side.

Eaton fired back at this—he was prostrate on the floor now, and whether he had been hit or not he did not yet know, or whether the blood flowing down his face was only from a splinter sprayed from the table behind which he had hid. He fired again, holding his pistol far out to one side to confuse the aim of the others; he thought that they were doing the same and allowed for it in his aim. He pulled his trigger a ninth time—he had not counted his shots, but he knew he had had seven





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cartridges in the magazine and one in the barrel—and the pistol clicked without discharging. He rolled over further away from the spot where he had last fired and pulled an extra clip of cartridges from his pocket.

The blood was flowing hot over his face. He made no effort to staunch it or even to feel with his fingers to find exactly where or how badly he had been hit. He jerked the empty cartridge clip from his pistol butt and snapped in the other. He swept his sleeve over his face to clear the blood from his brows and eyes and stared through the

dark with pistol at arm's length loaded and ready. Blood spurted over his face again; another sweep of his sleeve cleared it; and he moved his pistol-point back and forth in the dark. The flash of the firing from the other two revolvers had stopped; the roar of the shots had ceased to deafen. Eaton had not counted the shots at him any better than he had kept track of his own firing; but he knew now that the other two must have emptied their magazines as well as he. It was possible, of course, that he had killed one of them or wounded one mortally; but he had no way to know that. He could hear the click as one of the men snapped his revolver shut again after reloading; then another click came. Both the others had reloaded.

"All right?" the voice which Eaton knew questioned the other.

"All right," came the reply.

But, if they were all right, they made no offer to fire first again. Nor yet did they dare to move. Eaton knew they lay on the floor like himself. They lay with fingers on trigger, as he also lay, waiting again for him to move so they could shoot at him. But surely now the sound of the firing in that room must have reached the man in the room above; surely he must be summoning his servants!

Eaton listened; there was still no sound from the rest of the house. But overhead now, he heard an almost imperceptible pattering—the sound of a barefooted man crossing the floor; and he knew that the blind man in the bedroom above was getting up.

#### CHAPTER XVIII

##### Under Cover of Darkness

Basil Santoine was oversensitive to sound, as are most of the blind, in the world of darkness in which he lived, sounds were by far the most significant—and almost the only—means he had of telling what went on around him; he passed his life in listening for or determining the nature of sounds. So the

struggle which ended in Eaton's crash to the floor would have waked him without the pistol-shot immediately following. That roused him wide-awake immediately and brought him sitting up in bed, forgetful of his own condition.

Santoine at once recognized the sound as a shot; but in the instant of waking, he had not been able to place it more definitely than to know that it was close. His hand went at once to the bellboard, and he rang at the same time for the nurse outside his door and for the steward. But for a few moments after that first shot, nothing followed; there was silence. Santoine was not one of those who doubt their hearing; that was the sense in which the circumstances of his life made him implicitly trust; he had heard a shot near by; the fact that nothing more followed did not make him doubt it; it made him think to explain it.

It was plain that no one else in the house had been stirred by it; for his windows were open and other windows in bedrooms in the main part of the house were open; no one had raised any cry of alarm. So the shot was where he alone had heard it; that meant indoors, in the room below.

Santoine pressed the bells quickly again and sat up straighter and more strained, no one breaking into the house for plate or jewelry would enter through that room; he would have to break through double doors to reach any other part of the house; Santoine did not consider the possibility of robbery of that sort long enough to have been said to consider it at all; what he felt was that the threat which had been hanging vaguely over himself ever since Warden's murder was being fulfilled. But it was not Santoine himself that was being attacked; it was something Santoine possessed. There was only one sort of valuable article for which one might enter that room below, and those articles—

The blind man clenched his jaw and pressed the bells to call all the men-servants in the house and Avery also. But still he got no response.

A shot in the room below meant, of course, that in addition to the intruder there must be a defender; the defender might have been the one who fired or the one who was killed. For it seemed likely, in the complete silence now, that whoever had fired had disposed of his adversary and was undisturbed. At that moment the second shot—the first fired at Eaton—rang out below; Eaton's return fire followed nearly simultaneously, and then the shot of the third man. These explosions and the next three the blind man in bed above was able to distinguish; there were three men, at least, in the room below firing at each other; then, as the automatic revolvers roared on, he no longer could separate attack and reply; there might be three men, there might be half a dozen; the fusillade of the automatics overlapped; it was incessant. Then all at once the firing stopped; there was no sound or movement of any sort; everything seemed absolutely still below.

The blind man pressed and pressed the buttons on his bellboard. Any further alarm, after the firing below, seemed superfluous. But his wing of the house had been built for him proof against sound in the main portion of the building; the house, therefore, was deadened to noise within the wing. Santoine, accustomed to considering the manner in which sounds came to himself, knew how these sounds would come to others. Coming from the open windows of the wing and entering the open windows of the other parts of the house, they would not appear to the household to come from within the house at all; they would appear to come from some part of the grounds or from the beach.

Yet some one or more than one from his house must be below or have been there. Santoine pressed all the bells again and then got up. He had heard absolutely no sound outside, as must be made by any one escaping from the room below; but the battle seemed over. One side must have destroyed the other. From the character of the fighting, it was most probable that someone had secretly entered the room—Santoine thought of that one definitely now as the man he was entertaining as Eaton; a servant, or someone else from the

house, had surprised him in the room and was shot; other servants, roused by the alarm, rushed in and were shot. Santoine counted that, if his servants had survived, one of them must be coming to tell him what had happened. But there was no noise now nor any movement at all below. His side had been beaten, or both sides had ceased to exist. Those alternatives alone occurred to the blind man; the number of shots fired within the confines of the room below precluded any other explanation. He did not imagine the fact that the battle had been fought in the dark; himself perpetually in the dark, he thought of others always in the light.

The blind man stood barefooted on the floor, his hands clasping in one of the bitterest moments of his rebellion against, and defiance of, his helplessness of blindness. Below him—as he believed—his servants had been sacrificing life for him; there in that room he held in trust that which affected the security, the faith, the honor of others; his guarding that trust involved his honor no less. And particularly, now, he knew he was bound, at whatever cost, to act; for he did not doubt now but that his half-imprisoned guest, whom Santoine had not sufficiently guarded, was at the bottom of the attack. The blind man believed, therefore, that it was because of his own retention here of Eaton that the attack had been made, his servants had been killed, the private secrets of his associates were in danger. Santoine crossed to the door of the hall and opened it and called. No one answered immediately; he started to call again; then he checked himself and shut the door, and opened that to the top of the stairs descending to his study below.

The smoke and fumes of the firing rushed into his face; it half choked him; but it decided him. He was going to go down. Undoubtedly there was danger below; but that was why he did not call again at the other door for someone else to run a risk for him. Basil Santoine, always held back and always watched and obliged to submit to guard even of women in petty matters because of his blindness, held one thing dearer far than life—and that thing was the trust which other men reposed in him. Since it was that trust which was threatened, the impulse now, in that danger, to act for himself and not be protected and pushed back by anyone who merely could see, controlled him.

He put his hand on the rail and started to descend the stairs. He was almost steady in step and he had firm grasp on the rail; he noticed that now to wonder at it. When he had aroused at the sound of the firing, his blindness, as always when something was happening about him, was obtruded upon him. He felt helpless because he was blind, not because he had been injured. He had forgotten entirely that for almost two weeks he had not stirred from bed; he had risen and stood and walked, without staggering, to the door and to the top of the stairs before, now, he remembered. So what he already had done showed him that he had merely again to put his injury from his mind and he could go on. He went down the stairs almost steadily.

There was still no sound or any evidence of anyone below. The gases of the firing was clearing away; the blind man could feel the slight breeze which came in through the windows of his bedroom and went with him down the stairs; and now, as he reached the lower steps, there was no other sound in the room but the tread of the blind man's bare feet on the stairs. This sound was slight, but enough to attract attention in the silence there. Santoine halted on the next to the last step—the blind count stairs, and he had gone down twenty-one—and realized fully his futility; but now he would not retreat or merely call for help.

"Who is here?" he asked distinctly. "Is anyone here? Who is here?"

No one answered. And now Santoine knew by the sense which let him feel whether it was night or day, that the room was really dark—dark for others as well as for himself; the lights were not burning. So an exaltation, a sense of physical capability, came to Santoine; in the dark he was as fit, as capable as any other man—not more capable, for, though he was familiar



with the room, the furniture had been moved in the struggle; he had heard the overturning of the chairs.

Santoine stepped down on the floor, and in his uncertainty as to the position of the furniture, felt along the wall. There were bookcases there, but he felt and passed along them swiftly, until he came to the case which concealed the safe at the left side of the doors. The books were gone from that case; his bare toes struck against them where they had been thrown down on the floor. The blind man, his pulse beating tumultuously, put his hand through the case and felt the panel behind. That was slid back exposing the safe; and the door of the safe stood open. Santoine's hands felt within the safe swiftly. The safe was empty.

He recoiled from it, choking back an ejaculation. The entry to this room had been made for the purpose which he supposed; and the thieves must have succeeded in their errand. The blind man, in his uselessness for pursuit, could delay calling others to act for him no longer. He started toward the bell, when some scrape on the floor—not of the sort to be accounted for by an object moved by the wind—sounded behind him. Santoine swung toward the sound and stood listening again; and then, groping with his hands stretched out before him, he left the wall and stepped toward the centre of the room. He took two steps—three, four—with no result; then his foot trod into some fluid, thick and sticky and not cold.

Santoine stooped and put a finger-tip into the fluid and brought it near his nose. It was what he supposed it must be—blood. He raised his foot and with his great toe traced the course of the blood; it led to one side, and then the blind man's toe touched some hard metal object which was warm. He stooped and picked it up and felt over it with his fingers. It was an electric torch with the light turned on. Santoine stood holding it with the warm end—the lighted end—turned away from him; he swiftly switched it off; what put Santoine at a disadvantage with other men was light. But since there had been this light, there might be others; there had been at least three men, perhaps, therefore, three lights. Santoine's senses could not perceive light so dim and soft; he stood trying fruitlessly to determine whether there were other lights.

He could hear now someone breathing—more than one person. From the house, still shut off by its double, sound-proof doors, he could hear nothing; but someone outside the house was hurrying up to the open window at the south end of the room.

That one came to, or just inside the window, parting the curtains. He was breathing hard from exertion or from excitement.

"Who is it?" Santoine challenged clearly.

"Basil!" Blatchford's voice exclaimed his recognition in amazement. "Basil; that is you! What are you doing down here?" Blatchford started forward.

"Wait!" Santoine ordered sharply. "Don't come any further; stand there!"

Blatchford protested but obeyed. "What is it? What are you doing here, Basil? What is the matter here? What has happened?"

"What brought you here?" Santoine demanded instead of reply. "You were running outside; why? What was out there? What did you see?"

"See? I didn't see anything—except the window here open when I came up. But I heard shots, Basil. I thought they were toward the road. I went out there; but I found nothing. I was coming back when I saw the window open. I'm sure I heard shots."

"They were here," Santoine said. "But you can see; and you just heard the shots. You didn't see anything!" the blind man accused. "You didn't see anyone going away from here!"

"Basil, what has happened here?"

Santoine felt again the stickiness at his feet. "Three or four persons fought in this room, Wallace. Some—or one was hurt. There's blood on the floor. There are two here I can hear breathing; I suppose they're hurt. Probably the rest are gone. The room's

all dark, isn't it? That is you moving about now, Wallace?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing?"

"Looking for the light."

"Don't."

"Why, Basil?"

"Get help first. I think those who aren't hurt are gone. They must be gone. But—get help first, Wallace."

"And leave you here?" Blatchford rejoined. He had not halted again; the blind man heard his cousin still moving along the wall. The electric switch clicked, and Santoine knew that the room was flooded with light. Santoine straightened, strained, turning his head a little to better listen. With the flashing on of the light, he heard the sharp, involuntary start of Blatchford as he saw the room; and, besides that, Santoine heard movement now elsewhere in the room. Then the blind man heard his friend's cry. "Good God!"

(To be continued next week.)

## Progressives and the Tariff

Continued from Page 4

wherever it is in vogue there is always some collusion between the manufacturer and the politician. I am using the word "collusion," sir, in its full meaning. I mean a secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose. The workers are always defrauded of their rights under a tariff tax, and the rich manufacturer and politician have always to resort to the use of intentional violations of the truth to maintain the fallacy, such as the high standard of living, high wages, the packed dinner pail, and numerous other things which are designated to catch the working voter.

"I would like to remind the government that their own political platform is a contract which they have violated so far. The budget is today a violation of their own principles. I can never understand the attitude of men who believe that any contract when openly and honestly entered into can be violated without any excuse or under any set of circumstances with advantage to those who offered it as their pledge."

### Should Redeem Pledges

D. M. Kennedy, Edmonton: "There is not, as far as I can see, any reasonable excuse for not carrying out those specific and definite pledges (in the Liberal platform) to the people of Canada, for the simple reason that the gentlemen drawing up this platform had experience previously both in drawing up platforms and in the government of the country, and understood the financial condition of Canada at the time the platform was drawn up, and if anybody challenges me this morning to provide something constructive I would say that the constructive suggestion I should like to offer to this government is that when a government makes definite pledges to the people of Canada they should keep those pledges."

### Judged on Merits

C. W. Stewart, Humboldt: "I was sent here by my constituents as an independent and with a free hand. As I have translated their mandate, it was that I should view, as Bacon has advised, the proposals put forward regardless of where they came from, not with any thought that because of their source I must oppose them or, on the other hand, that I must support them, but to view them wholly on their merits, and to support them if their merits seemed to justify them in my judgment. I am approaching this budget, I say, in that attitude, and having fully considered it, I find that it is not in accord with the mandate I received from my electors. I want to be fair, I want to give the government credit for those policies which I think are wise, but having weighed the whole, I must frankly confess at the outset of my remarks that I do not view the major proposals, particularly the fiscal and the taxation policy, with favor."

But because I was sent here with a definite mandate to obtain, if possible, tariff reductions and more forms of direct taxation, I cannot agree to the proposals along those lines that appear in the budget."

To be concluded next week.



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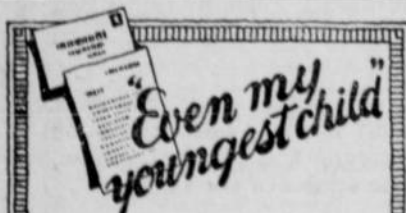


### For of such as these

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## Canadian and U.S. Bank Systems

Continued from Page 3

reductions, as the later returns indicate:

March 31, 1922	\$1,714,861,914	Total Loans in Canada	\$1,252,826,670
March 31, 1923	1,708,272,796		1,147,703,834
March 31, 1924	1,686,504,604		1,122,617,509
March 31, 1925	1,757,677,743		1,033,348,930

### Are Canadian Banks Equal to Duty?

The question arises, are the banks of Canada, under the greatly reduced loans and discounts of the current and recent years, affording to trade and industry the banking facilities and support requisite to carry on trade and production? The question should not be lightly answered.

The obvious and logical conclusion from the figures and the situation is that the banks are holding down on

Loans and Investments	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$25,888	\$23,664	\$25,769	\$26,738	\$29,027
Deposits	17,616	16,816	18,966	19,505	21,985

the energy and economic life of this country rather stronger than would seem to be advisable. It is true that trade is carried on now with shorter terms than was the case 15 years ago, which will account in part for the difference, but is, however, not sufficient to explain all.

Taking the price level at 150 now as compared with 100 in 1913, the increased population, the higher standard of living, and greatly increased total trade and production, it should require considerably more money and banking power to operate the public affairs and private enterprises of Canada than prior to the war. By comparison it would seem that in the judgment of the banks the contrary is true:

March 31, 1910	\$ 909,964,839	Total Deposits.	\$ 909,964,839
March 31, 1912	1,102,910,383		1,102,910,383
March 31, 1914	1,144,210,363		1,144,210,363
March 31, 1924	1,686,504,604		1,686,504,604
March 31, 1925	1,757,677,743		1,757,677,743

By comparison of 1912 with 1925 it is evident the deposits have risen one-third, that the total external trade has more than doubled, yet the total bank loans in Canada were actually \$28,500,000 less in 1925 than in 1912.

Just how far the reduced bank credits and banking facilities afforded trade and industry in Canada will account for the depression and slow recovery may not be determined closely, but that it has had a lot to do with it is beyond doubt. Farmers, traders, manufacturers, all over the country could tell much if they would talk, but many will offer all kinds of explanations in their own cases except the plain truth.

### Index on Wholesale Prices

The index on wholesale prices on 236 articles is reported monthly by the Labor Gazette, by which it appears the price level remains well up and over 50 per cent. above the 1913 level. Taking 100 for April, 1913, the return for the same month in recent years shows:

April, 1919	198.1	April, 1923	156.9
April, 1920	251.	April, 1924	151.1
April, 1921	179.5	April, 1925	156.5
April, 1922	153.7		

It is evident from this that the trader and producer will require more capital and bank credit to carry on the same volume of business just because of the higher price level. Yet it has not been provided.

### U. S. Federal Reserve System

How did the United States manage to overcome the weakness of its banking system? Mainly by the Federal Reserve system, organized in 1906, under which the separated financial institutions of that country were able to co-operate and through which they obtained aid as required, provided they could offer proper security and show from year to year a report which indicated banking capacity.

The outstanding fact about the banking institutions of the United States during the seven post-war years, is that there has been ample money available for those who needed it and offered the proper security, along with the asset of character, which is always important to the banker in any client. There was contraction in credit in 1921, but it expanded again in 1922, and was still larger in 1923 and 1924.

The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board for 1924, tells how

"business and industry, taking the year as a whole, were less active than in 1923, when production and trade

were in exceptionally large volume." Nevertheless, bank credits on commercial loans do not show a decline but rather increased, as the return indicate:

Loans	1923.	1924.	Increase.
	19,025	20,181	1,129
Investments	7,686	8,845	1,159

Growth in Member Bank Credit (Figures in millions of dollars) end of

Loans	1923.	1924.	Increase.
	19,025	20,181	1,129
Investments	7,686	8,845	1,159

For the five-year period, returns for all member banks show increase:

Loans	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$23,664	\$25,769	\$26,738	\$29,027
Investments	16,816	18,966	19,505	21,985

The deposits given are returns on which reserves are computed. In 1923 the return shows total demand and notice deposits at 24,737 millions of dollars, and end of 1924, 27,571 millions of dollars. The point is that the member banks of the Federal Reserve had considerably more money out on commercial loans than they had on deposit. That was made possible by the rediscounting system.

It is well to recollect that in 1923 Congress created two new types of banks, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the National Credit Associations. These were in addition to the Land Banks previously operating for long-term loans. The new banks were specially designed to provide credit for agricultural production, by

rediscounting farmers' paper, which was used as the basis for sale of debentures.

### The Banking Problem

From the viewpoint of the clientele, production and trade, the banking problem in Canada is not just a question of choice between the existing chartered banks with their branches, as against a system of local banks. Rather it is a question of bank policy, of adequate banking facilities for commercial life and for increased production in agriculture, manufactures, mining and industry generally. Our people are not concerned about systems. They do want reasonable fair treatment toward industry and enterprise. Once the standing orders against extensions and new enterprises are rescinded and the system and its officials indicate a more hopeful and helpful outlook, the economic situation in Canada should immediately improve.

In Canada the separation between ownership and management is complete in banking. The officials of a corporation must play safe. Any extra appreciation of a client, security or enterprise gained through close contact with the chief executive is minimized in the Canadian system as it exists. However, Canada owes consideration to its banking institutions, with their heavy investments. But in view of the privileges of national incorporation and the right of issue, Canadians are asking how far they should permit extension of the banking monopoly for which the main argument is economy.

Whether local banks would help to provide needed funds for trade and production is a question to be considered. The Bank Act requires a minimum paid-up capital of \$500,000 for any chartered bank. With the provisions of the Finance Act extended in the direction of a central Federal Reserve bank, with wider power to rediscount, local banks could operate with security and advantage.

Economic conditions are not entirely the creatures of protective or free trade systems. Canadian export trade has held up well; rather better than the export trade of the United States since the war, though there is evidence of recession in volume in the past two months. The banks continue to apply pressure on trade and industry in Canada, while U.S. banks con-

tinued to afford larger aid to both. This makes the handicap on Canadian production rather too heavy.

## History of the Farmers' Movement

Continued from Page 7

membership the Union secured, but at its annual convention in Winnipeg, on March 4, 1885, there were 300 delegates in attendance. Membership, however, was not confined to farmers, and the suspicion that it was a machine of the Liberal party was apparently sufficient to kill it. Among those who took an interest in its proceedings were the present Sir Clifford Sifton and Rev. J. M. Douglas, who was later appointed to the Senate.

About this time also missionaries from the Farmers' Alliance of the United States came into Manitoba, and branches of the Alliance were formed north of Winnipeg. Members of these branches in 1892 endeavored to arrange an amalgamation with the Patrons of Industry, but eventually they gave way before the movement from Ontario.

Membership in the Patrons in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories reached a total of about 5,000, but its connection with politics led to division and strife within its ranks and the policy of broadening out for political purposes hurt it in the West as in the East. The Patrons demanded the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, and they also opposed the subsidy for the building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. After the election of 1896 the whole movement dwindled, and for a few years the farmers nursed their grievances in sullen silence.

### Goldwin Smith

No history of the farmers' movement in Canada would be complete without a recognition of the valuable services of Goldwin Smith, the greatest intellectual champion the Canadian farmers have ever had. He rescued the Canada Farmers' Sun from financial embarrassment, and for 10 years he contributed to its columns over the name of "By-stander." Dr. Wood, briefly but concisely and appreciatively, indicates the invaluable support given the farmers' movement by this great scholar, champion of "the under dog," and protagonist of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States.

Following the decline of the Patrons a movement for reorganization began in Ontario which resulted in the creation of the Farmers' Association of Ontario in 1902. Five years later this organization amalgamated with The Dominion Grange, the meeting at which the union was effected being the last at which Goldwin Smith appeared.

### The West Becomes Active

At this stage, the opening years of the new century, increasing settlement in the prairie west, had brought new agrarian troubles, and the western farmers discovered the need for organizing to secure remedies. Complaints had long been rife in connection with the handling of grain by the elevator companies and the railways, and, in 1899, a royal commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter. The commission reported in 1900, and on its recommendations the Manitoba Grain Act, now the Canada Grain Act, was founded.

The passing of this act, however, did not bring the needed relief. It was vigorously and often picturesquely asserted by the farmers that certain provisions of the act were not observed by the railways and the elevator companies, and the ensuing agitation led to the formation of the Territorial

Continued on Page 22

"Mamma, dear, I'm going to break off my engagement with Jim. I'm satisfied that we could never be happy together," said a girl.

"And why not? Jim's a nice fellow," replied her mother, much surprised.

"I have found out that he is an infidel."

"And what's that?"

"Why, he has no religion—doesn't believe in eternal punishment."

"Oh, he doesn't, eh? Well, you marry him, and we'll take that notion out of his head," and the old lady's jaws came together with an unmistakable snap.



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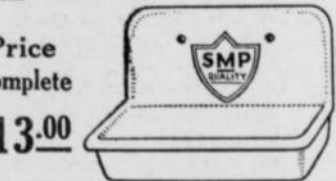
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# The Countrywoman

## Kitchen Philosophies

Tuesday—Ironing Day—By Anna Stevens

"GOOD mornin', Mrs. O'Hara."  
"The same to yourself, Mrs. McNabb. It's a foine rain we're havin' the day."  
"Aye, rain's a great blessin' on ironin' day."

"And how is Mrs. Anthony the morn'?" Mrs. O'Hara asked as she let down her ironing board in the apartment laundry.

"Yesterday was her rainy day. Her brother came in from New York, unexpected."

"Did he?"

"Aye; just as I was bringin' the clothes in from the line. I had my scrubbin' all done and was just goin' to tidy the living-room next, when in he walks, and she not out of bed yet! I could hear him walkin' around there, waiting."

"Um! Um! Somethin' doin' eh?"

Mrs. McNabb's iron now ran smoothly over towel after towel. "Aye, she went in and he shut that door with a bang. I couldna hear a word."

"But ye didn't gang home?"

"No, No! I kept busy cleanin' the bath, then I did the dining-room, but she didna cum out so I cleaned some silver."

"I'll see if it's still rainin'?" Mrs. O'Hara departed outside the building and when she returned she continued in an extremely cheerful voice. "Her brother's talk was the soap like that made her clean! I telled ye that yesterday."

"She weeped and weeped a plenty."

"Soap and water makes a good job. And did he rinse her and hang her out to dry in God's sunshine?" Mrs. O'Hara was bent on hearing the story.

"Aye, he kissed her and said to her 'Never mind, cheer up! That's over now. Forget it. Put on your hat and we'll go eat a fine dinner.'"

"Ach! That was foine of him, Mrs. McNabb."

Mrs. McNabb's head was buried in the clothes basket looking for an especially fine piece. "Aye! And she went, smiling like April sunshine after a rain and lookin' as fresh and pretty as a spring daisy."

"Well, its all over then?" Mrs. O'Hara shook a tablecloth and carefully folded it to iron.

"Ah! a weel! The washin' and the drying's over, Mrs. O'Hara, but there's aye the ironin' to attend to."

"Hoows that?" The irons pushed on.

"As I was comin' down the stairs here, I met Mrs. Skinner, her what lives next door to Mrs. Anthony, and she stopped and said to me 'Mrs. Anthony has plenty company, doesn't she, Mrs. McNabb?' and I aye looked her in the eye and said, 'She's a sweet wee thing, Mrs. Skinner, bees like honey, but its her own brother from New York that's a visitin' her lately. She's a most careful decent young woman'. I ses to her like that."

"And what sed she then?"

"She kinda said somethin' I didna ketch, and I says to her, 'It's yer Christian duty to look after her. She needs a little lovin' Mrs. Skinner. Most vines will trail on the ground if there'sna a bush to climb on,' and she looked kind a queer and asks 'What do you mean, Mrs. McNabb?' and I says 'you look like you could be a nice young oak for a vine to climb on' and she kinda laughed and sed, 'well, I won't be a thistle or a thorny rose bush anyway' and then she left me."

"She's the one that could iron out the little lady's troubles. She's well liked, she is." Mrs. O'Hara hung her table cloth on the rack and began on another.

"You ken,"

Mrs. McNabb

snapped her heat on again and started a new piece, "there's many chances to be smoothing things out for the other fellow. You ken there's nay use ironin' wrinkles into other people's lives any more than into their clothes, and if we'd be speakin' fair and kindly of them that's fightin' from slidin' down hill, we're makin' it a little easier for them to climb up again."

"You sed somethin' there, Mrs. McNabb. Gossip is the push that pushes the clothes line down."

"I've always sed we should speak of others as if they was the way they ought to be. It's the way they are inside likely. If I hadna believed in the grand shadow of man behind him, I never could ha' been marrit three times as I hae been, Mrs. O'Hara. I never could."

"Well, he's a foine man, you hev the noo, Mrs. McNabb."

"Well, he'd better be a fine man or I'd not be washin' his porridge pot, three hundred and sixty-five times a year, I tell ye that."

"Indade not! I'm for ironin' out the troubles in this world too," said Mrs. O'Hara as piled with fresh ironing she turned to go upstairs. "Why, me and my Tim haven't had a foight since last Sunday. I'm all for the peace."

## Reducing Without Diet

No one need be alarmed—we are not going to sing the praises of a new-fangled method of banishing obesity. We merely intend to suggest how plump individuals can deceive the world in a perfectly legitimate way. To avoid any further suspense we shall divulge the secret—it is all a matter of dress.

Most women of generous proportions long to be slimmer, and yet how often we see them in cheeks, plaids, wide stripes, large designs, light colors, shiny or rough materials like satin or tweed, short sleeves, round or square necks, and tube-like styles. These invariably make a large figure look bigger than ever, and should be shunned by anybody wishing to deceive the world concerning her size.

There are several things which give the impression of slimmness. Plain materials or those which have a very subdued or small pattern are the best for the stylish stouts. Dark or "greyed" colors allow the figure to blend with the general surroundings, while light colors increase the apparent size and cause the contour to be plainly outlined. One-piece dresses are far better than blouses and skirts which have the effect of cutting the figure in two. Long lines from shoulder to hip cover up a multitude of curves around the waist and hips. Most large figures, however, need either a narrow girle or enough fitting at the waist to take away the barrel effect. Sufficient width at the hem is absolutely necessary because a tight skirt only makes the hips look huge. Lines running vertically carry the eye up and down and create an apparent slimmness, while stripes, bandings and tucks that encircle the body only add to its width. V or oval necks are more slenderizing than round ones, for the same reason.

Much of the ungainliness of large figures is due to underwear. Skirts and the old-fashioned corset covers can ruin a beautiful dress. The only type of garment suitable for wear

under present-day styles is the costume slip, which gives good lines and is delightfully comfortable. Let the slip fit neatly, but not tightly—it is actually possible to reduce the hip measure two or three inches by fitting the slip loosely yet without the slightest bunchiness.

One of the most important factors in the reducing campaign is the



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Sally Ann. It never  
scratches; it's good for  
hands, too.

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MEDETS - WONDER LEAK STOPPERS  
mend leaks instantly in radiators, hot water  
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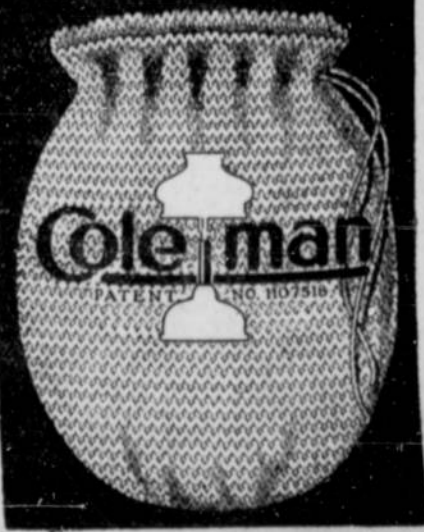
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Offers for sale approximately 5,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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PEDODYNE, the marvelous new Solvent, banishes Bunions. The pain stops almost instantly. The hump vanishes as though by magic. Then you will have shapely feet. SENT ON TRIAL. I want you to have relief from Bunions. I want you to know the pleasure of foot comfort. I will gladly arrange to send you a box of Solvent to try. Simply write and say, "I want to try PEDODYNE." Address: KAY LABORATORIES, 186 N. La Salle St., Dept. N-692, Chicago, Ill.



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right corset. This does not mean tight-lacing. On the contrary, it means getting a roomy one, low at the top and long in the skirt. Next in importance is the brassiere, which should produce long, graceful lines. All large stores provide fitting service free, and it is well worth while to take advantage of it on the next visit to a city.

These, then, are some of the ways in which people can reduce their apparent size. Planning clothes is much more fun than dieting or special exercises, and is largely a matter of brain work.

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

"Whereas, we believe the great farmers' companies were in no danger if the clause had remained as it was in the old act;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; after having fully considered the recent revisions of the Canada Grain Act, regret the insertion of the clause which has withdrawn from the farmers the right hitherto enjoyed of deter-

mining the storage destination of their grain, considering that this right should not have been taken away by the new act; and we especially deplore the support given to the objectionable clause by some outstanding western men."

## A Successful Egg Pool

Petalume, in California, with land running up to \$3,000 per acre, has made a success of its Egg Pool. If Petalume can do it with the price of land up in the clouds, how much more easily it should be accomplished with the immensely lower land values in Saskatchewan.

In Petalume they place 2,200 hens on an acre of land, they sign a contract with a pool which employs the latest labor-saving machinery, and is thus able to handle eggs with the greatest economy. By these means the pool has raised the average price of eggs from 18c to 38c per dozen, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The pool method of marketing is netting the people a profit of \$2.00 per hen. Make your own calculations, and see if a pool is worth while. The prospect seems alluring.

## THE DOO DADS

Again, it was the sleepiness of Tiny, the pet elephant, which was at the bottom of the trouble. Tiny would sleep anywhere—in bed by choice, but if not there, then anywhere he had the time. Leaning against a fence, standing in the shade of a tree, anywhere he happened to be, he would sleep if nobody troubled him. The only thing Tiny liked better than sleeping was eating. One day, Flannelfeet, the policeman of Dooville, walking his beat, came upon Tiny standing on a street corner, leaning against a lamp-post, fast asleep. Now the one thing that made Flannelfeet cross quicker than any other was to find anyone asleep on the street. He had often warned Tiny against it, but Tiny was only a baby elephant and he forgot or something. Anyway, there he was, fast asleep and snoring. "Whack! Whack!" the policeman's club made a great noise as he thumped poor Tiny with it, exclaiming: "I've told you a thousand times you can't sleep in the street. Go home to bed if you want to snooze. Go home!" He whacked Tiny again for good measure. Tiny started off down the street, but he was so sleepy he could not keep his eyes open, and as he walked along he seemed to be walking in his sleep—as he was, only it was not a very sound or restful sleep. Then came Nicky Nutt, who was Tiny's master, running

## Money for Your Hobby

Practically every boy and girl can do with a little extra money for a bank account or hobby. If you wish to increase your funds write for particulars about the \$50 The Guide is giving to boys and girls between 10 and 16 years (inclusive). For information as to how you can secure a share of this generous gift, write to the Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

at the top of his speed and trundling a hoop. Nicky did not see Tiny until he had dashed around the corner of the street, and the hoop had struck Tiny fairly between the eyes. At first Nicky was scared, for Tiny was very big and strong though he was only a baby elephant, and it was not always safe to make him cross. But Tiny seemed not to know he had been struck. He moved on down the street, very slowly, his eyes still closed. "My gosh!" exclaimed Nicky when he saw that Tiny was so sleepy he was not likely to be cross. But the policeman came running up, very angry that Tiny was still asleep in the street, though he was walking. "Hey, you!" he yelled at the elephant, "didn't I tell you to go home if you want to sleep?" Tiny still did not seem to hear nor to be aware that the policeman was scolding him. Flannelfeet began again: "G'wan now! Beat it! I'll arrest you, you loafer." Tiny was wide awake enough to know he had been called a loafer, and it made him cross. He began to back away from the policeman, and stepped on the edge of Nicky's hoop. It flew up and struck him a smart blow on the leg. This made Tiny crosser than ever, and especially when Nicky and the policeman laughed loudly to see him struck by the hoop. Then Tiny was seized with a new idea. He picked up the hoop with his trunk, whirled it above his head, and threw it with all his might. And an angry elephant can throw hard. "Bam!" The hoop sailed squarely over the heads of Nicky and Flannelfeet, and dropped around them with great force. It rattled and thumped their heads, and held them together, surprised and angry. And Tiny walked off down the street, wiggling his ridiculous little tail as he chuckled over his joke.





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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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## LIVESTOCK

### HORSES AND PONIES

**FOR SALE—CAR OF YOUNG WORK HORSES.** Broke to harness; also car mares and colts. Geo. Hammond, Maple Creek, Sask. 27-3

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**SELLING—FIVE-YEAR-OLD ANGUS BULL.** Elm Park Radium, 24391, won second prize as a junior yearling at Toronto, 1922. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 27-2

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**BEAUTIFUL SHORTHORN BULL, TEN** months, roan. W. Pilling, Kémnay, Man. 28-5

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**50 SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM THE** wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B. Standard-bred, registered, beautiful animals, mated, proven breeders, 4 to 8 pups to litter. Ranching facilities and deferred payments arranged. Write explaining what you want in foxes. How much cash you can put in, how and when. Take some dry merchantable oats and feed grain in exchange.

**REAL COLLIE PUPS, FROM WORKERS, DE-** scended from Clinker, champion collie of the world, sold for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; well-bred males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Write me for greyhounds, staghounds, Russian wolfhounds, fox terriers, foxhounds, coyote pups, etc. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 25-5

**REGISTERED FEMALE, RUSSIAN WOLF-** hound, white and orange, six months old, grand sire, Count Debasco, champion of Canada and International champion. Price \$30. Registered male of same breeding and color, 11 months old, keen and fast. Price \$45. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 28-2

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## LIVESTOCK

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**THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG** strain. Yearling hens and May hatched chicks for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 27-3

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**APRIL HATCHED SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, also Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, special laying strain, \$1.00 each, three \$2.00. Herb Klinek, Kindersley, Sask. 27-3

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**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climate conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

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## Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

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**WORLD'S WONDER WINTER WHEAT, HARDY,** good yielder, best milling quality, \$2.00 bushel, sacked. Robt. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 28-5

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There are hundreds of farmers with machinery lying in fence corners, horses, livestock and all kinds of miscellaneous articles which could be sold or exchanged profitably by using a little ad. in The Guide. Are you one of them? Have you not something you would like to try out an ad. on? The Guide carries more Classified Ads. than any other farm journal in Western Canada. Many farmers write saying: "Take my ad. out quick, I am flooded with orders," or, "Please insert ad. telling readers I am all sold out." Don't miss the best buying and selling season of the year. Write your ad. out today—harvest will soon be here, so hurry!

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## MACHINERY and AUTOS

**FOR SALE—REBUILT GAS TRACTORS,** steam engines, separators, miscellaneous machinery, bargain prices. State requirements. Prompt attention given. McKenzie Thresher Co., Indian Head, Sask. 25-4

**FOR SALE CHEAP TO WIND UP AN ESTATE—** One Minneapolis 25-50 gas engine and one Minneapolis separator, 32-52; mounted cook car and gas tank; all in good condition. Tom Sandvold, Midale, Sask. 27-3

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**20-28 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, \$350; 28-40** Red River Special, standard machine, with new Garden City feeder, \$500; North-west 25 H.P. steam engine, 135 pounds steam pressure, \$500. W. G. McGill, Bolesval, Man. 28-2

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES,** magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg. 18-9

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**FOR SALE—16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL,** Rumely separator and belt, caboose, truck, John Deere four-furrow plow, all A1 condition. A bargain. N. Garland, Swan River, Man. 27-3

**FAIRBANKS-MORSE SEPARATOR, 24-46,** hand feed, good drive belt included, scales and high loader. For quick sale, \$300. Chapple, Benton, Alta. 28-3

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND DOUBLE** cylinder steam engine, 25 H.P. or more. State condition and price. Johann Johnson, Baldur, Man. 27-3

**FOR SALE—TWO MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTOR** binders, little used, will fit Deering binders, half price, 20 dollars each. A. J. Russell, Rowley, Alta. 28-3

**SELLING—32-INCH RUTH FEEDER, GOOD** running order, \$60. Rumely engine, 15-30. Aultman-Taylor separator, good order. Fred Meyer, New Bridgen, Alta. 26-3

**SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, GOOD** condition; also Watrous double cylinder steam engine, boiler may need some new flues. Jas. Vance, R.R. 5, Brandon, Man. 28-3

**SELLING—STEAM ENGINE, 30-90 GAAR-** Scott tractor, boiler good condition, \$1,200 cash, or part cash, balance in livestock. Box 976, Riverhurst, Sask. 28-3

**SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, ENGINE,** Case steam, 25-75; separator, Sawyer-Massey, 36-56; good order for work. D. C. Tyler, Riding Mountain, Man. 28-3

**WANTED—AN OFFER ON EITHER OR BOTH** a 30-60 Rumely Oil-Pull and 32-54 Case separator, near Sceptre, Sask. E. Sokolik, 5401 41 Ave. No. and 64 St., Minneapolis, Minn. 28-2

**SELL OR TRADE—HART-PARR 30-60 TRAC-** tor, Goodson 36-56 separator, overhauled, belted, ready to thresh. Geo. Graves, North Battleford, Sask. 28-5

**RUMELY GAS-PULL, 15-30; GAAR-SCOTT** separator, 33-52; threshed about 100 thousand bushels, under cover most of time. Cash \$600. V. W. Scandrett, Keeler, Sask. 28-3

**FOR SALE—CASE 22-36 SEPARATOR,** Waterloo Roy tractor. Cheap for cash. A. C. Anderson, Hazenmore, Sask. 28-2

**SELLING—CORN BINDER, CORN PLANTER,** two corn cultivators; all first-class order. D. Robertson, Starbuck, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—36-INCH NICHOLS AND SHEPARD** Universal feeder, good repair. Bargain, \$85. W. Gamely, Strathclair, Man. 28-2

**SELLING—COCKSHUTT 34-INCH JUMBO** high steel beam breaker, \$75. Gould, Portage la Prairie, Man. 28-2

**WANTED—LARGE GRAIN SEPARATOR,** must be good condition. Box 995, Riverhurst, Sask. 28-2

**FOR SALE—RUMELY SEPARATOR, 36-60,** \$450; Stewart sheaf loader, in good condition, \$250. J. Maxwell, Drinkwater, Sask. 28-2

**BUFFALO PITTS 30 H.P. STEAM ENGINE,** in good condition. Boiler inspected and certified this June. W. Colchester, Starbuck, Man. 28-2

**FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE REEVES 32-40** cross compound steam engine, good condition. Chas. H. Smith, Aylebury, Sask. 28-4

**FOR SALE OR TRADE ON STOCK—32-52** Waterloo separator. Run 25 days. E. R. Woepel, Liberty, Sask. 26-6

**SALE OR TRADE ON SMALLER OUTFIT—** Watrous 22-horse steamer, Avery 32-54 separator. Mrs. J. Scharff, Hartney, Man. 26-3

**SELLING—28-50 STEEL CASE SEPARATOR,** in excellent condition, fitted with new Garden City feeder. Box 33, Hartney, Man. 26-4

**SELLING—30-60 AULTMAN & TAYLOR TRAC-** tor, A1 shape. Also 30-60 oil-pull. Shape. Drawer 157, Basmanno, Alta. 26-6

**SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SPRING-TOOTH** harrow, like new, \$50. Box 1132, Balcarres, Sask. 26-6

**MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE.** Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

[Continued on next page]



## MACHINERY and AUTOS

- SELLING—25 H.P. TITAN TRACTOR, FIVE-bottom P. O. engine gang, George White 28-46 separator, \$700 cash. Take good car in trade. C. Jacobi, Manor, Sask.** 27-2
- SELLING—32-54 AVERY SEPARATOR, IN excellent condition, \$300. Also would sell Case gas tractor, 20-46, in good condition, \$200. Genuine bargains. A. Jones, Penkill, Sask.** 27-3
- GAAR-SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, 25-75, GOOD state of repair; Case steel separator, 40-62, in good shape; belts, tank, etc. For particulars, address Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.** 27-5
- FOR SALE—CASE 24-40 STEEL SEPARATOR, with Garden City feeder, in good repair. Apply George English, Treherne, Man.** 27-2
- 24-INCH LANGDON FEEDER, \$100 CASH, L.O.B. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.** 27-5
- FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY ENGINE, IN good running order. For particulars, apply Box 111, Brook, Sask.** 28-2
- SELLING—GARDEN CITY 32-INCH FEEDER, almost new, \$175. Alfred Averill, Crocus, Man.** 28-2
- FOR SALE—COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING machine. Apply Union Bank, Sinituluta, Sask.** 28-2
- CASE STEAM ENGINE, 28-80, GOOD CON- dition. Sell or trade for Case, Rumely or Twin City 28-inch separator. J. Frey, Tilney, Sask.** 28-3
- SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS 30-HORSE STEAM engine, \$500 cash, or exchange for gas. A. Bremner, Tilson, Man.** 28-3
- SELLING—WATERLOO STEAM ENGINE, 18 H.P., in first-class running order. D. H. Ewart, Sinituluta, Sask.** 28-3
- FOR SALE OR TRADE—COMBINATION threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey, good condition. David Milne, Ormiston, Sask.** 28-2
- FOR SALE, SNAP—32-INCH GEORGE WHITE separator, 20-box cylinder, run 45 days. H. Bailey, Macdonald, Man.** 28-2
- SELLING—12-25 WATERLOO BOY ENGINE, in good condition, never used on land, \$375. A. Carroll, Portage la Prairie, Man.** 26-3
- SELLING—16-35 HART-PARR ENGINE, 29-48 Robinson separator, six-bottom disc plow. Alex. Stewart, Cabri, Sask.** 28-3
- FOR SALE—SIX-BOTTOM, 16-INCH PLOW, in good condition. Auguste Deman, Morden, Man.** 24-6
- SELLING—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPA- rator, fully equipped, \$450. Allenback Bros., Denzil, Sask.** 27-2
- SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25 H.P.; Nichols and Shepard separator, 36-56; tank and engine. T. Jowsey, Barvas, Sask.** 27-2
- FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, Case steamer, 28-80; Red River Special separator, 26-50. Box 173, Dunburn, Sask.** 27-2
- SELLING—TWO STEEL BEAM BRUSH breakers, 24-inch, good condition. Offers, please. H. J. Amaranth, Man.** 27-2
- SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR GAS RIG—STEAM threshing outfit, complete. J. Voysey, Spy Hill, Sask.** 27-2
- FOR SALE—CUSHMAN 22 H.P. ENGINE, 24-46 separator. Hill Pritchard, Carman, Man.** 27-3
- FOR SALE—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, GOOD condition, \$1,500. Box 116, Tugan, Sask.** 27-3
- WILL EXCHANGE 36-56 SEPARATOR FOR smaller. Box 22, Spy Hill, Sask.** 27-2
- SELLING—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, READY TO work. W. Mullins, Hobbema, Alta.** 24-2
- WANTED—CATTLE, IN TRADE FOR 12-35 tractor. Ronch, Douglaston, Sask.** 26-3
- WANTED—OLD TYPE 15-30 RUMELY ENGINE for repairs. Elmer Adams, Major, Sask.** 26-3

## MISCELLANEOUS

## AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

**RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial; 1917-23 models; Cartridges, \$27; Perfecto, flat tube, \$19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.**

## Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

**BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.**

**ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIP- ment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man.** 10-13

## BEARINGS REBABBITED

**AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbited. Manitoba Bearing Works, 182 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.** 10-9

## COAL

**COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Shoerness, Alta.** 1911

## CYLINDER GRINDING

## CYLINDER GRINDING

## CRANKSHAFTS

## TRUED UP

## PISTONS AND RINGS

## FOR ANY ENGINE

## ASK YOUR GARAGEMAN

## FOR OUR PRICES

## ROGERS MACHINE WORKS

1934 BROAD STREET,

REGINA, SASK.

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.** 22-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, auto trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Prince, Winnipeg.**

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO, engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.**

**CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.** 22-9

## MISCELLANEOUS

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

**WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg.**

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.**

## FRUIT

**BLUEBERRIES! DIRECT TO YOU. ABSOLUTE- ly clean and dry, \$2.00 15 pounds net basket. L.O.B. Gunne. Receipt with order to Farmers' Co-operative Club Ltd., Waltham, Ont.** 26-7

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**FLOUR MILL WANTED—Drum- holler, centre of mining district, population of 10,000 people, excellent water and power supply, served by C.N.R. and C.P.R.; centre of wheat-growing district, requires Flour Mill of 100-barrel or thereabout capacity. Correspondence invited.— SECRETARY BOARD OF TRADE, DRUM- HOLLER, ALBERTA. Can put interested parties in touch with 150-barrel mill at nearby town, which may be purchased at bargain.**

**BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDEN BREAD IM- prover, acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.**

**VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES, eczema cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment also by mail. Patients can work as usual. Many testimonials.**

## GUNS AND RIFLES

**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED. Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48½ Princess Street, Winnipeg.** 25-5

## HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS, WE MAKE THEM into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. Postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.**

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.** 21-5

## MEDICAL

**EPILEPTICS—THIS TREATMENT GUARAN- teed to stop seizure or money returned. No bromides, narcotics. Try at our risk. Hunter Laboratories, 900-AZ Scott, Little Rock, Ark. 26-5**

**GOUT REHEMED WITHOUT AN OPERA- tion. Wonderful results. Send for free literature. Conway Co., P. Burns Pulling, Calgary.** 24-5

## MONEY ORDERS

## WHEN REMITTING BUY

## MONEY ORDERS



## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg.** 18-9

**BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS. STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.**

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.**

## PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

**RECORD EXCHANGE—TEN FOR DOLLAR. 1144 8th Avenue E., Calgary.** 24-5

## SCHOOL VANS

**WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

**REBUILT SEWING MACHINES, \$10 UP. FREE list. Guaranteed repairing. Parts for all makes. Dominion Sewing Machine Company, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.**

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## ARE YOU THE MAN?

**WE need 100 new men to join Canada's "Better-service-giving organization"—your district may be among the unreserved. You can make \$100 a week with this proposition and build a trade that will assure you a steady income. We want wide-awake men whom we can help to build up a mutually-profitable business in and around their home town.**

**Our line consists of a complete range of clothing for men, women, boys, girls and children—including ready-made and made-to-measure garments of all kinds. No line in Canada can compare with our wonderful range. Every home needs something we handle. All our products are sold direct to the home or district representatives. If you are the right man and your name stands for integrity in your community, we are ready to start you in business and on your way to success without one dollar invested on your part. For full details, write THE SALES MANAGER, P.O. Box 772, MONTREAL, CANADA.**

## PAINT SALESMEN

## WANTED

**to sell high-grade line of paints and varnishes direct to consumer. Men with auto preferred. Previous experience not essential. We train you. Excellent opportunity to build good business for yourself and earn good money. Exclusive territory arranged where not already represented. Write stating districts you want to serve.**

P.O. BOX, 1173, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY

**have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.**

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**SALESMAN WANTED FOR "CANADA'S Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto.** 24-5

**\$75 WEEKLY SELLING MEN'S TAILORED clothing, \$22.95 delivered. Money-back guarantee. Big commissions. Experience unnecessary. Full or part time. Outfit free. Write Box 2022, Montreal.** 25-5

**NEAL BROTHERS LTD., IMPORTERS AND wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, have a few districts open for reliable salesmen. Applicants must furnish references.** 26-5

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.**

**BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.**

**HUBSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.**

**PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.** 11

## STOCKS AND BONDS

**DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.**

## TAXIDERMIST

**R. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg.** 19-26

**WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg.** 19-5

## TOBACCO

**CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY. Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special Price for five pounds, \$2.15. Spread Leaf, \$2.50. Postpaid. L. Calusano & Fighi Co. Ltd., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg.**

**LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO TO- bacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored, good 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; ten pounds, \$3.00, delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money and all expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. R. Scaman, Dresden, Ont.** 24-1

## THRESHING BELTS

**BELTS SPliced—NO RIVETS OR STITCHES. Guaranteed to stand. Wilson's Reels Tires and Repair Shop, 1700 Search Street, Regina, Sask.**

## THRESHING WANTED

**WANTED—GOOD THRESHING ROUTE, SAC- katchewan or Alberta. Large outfit, full equip- ment. Box 294, Inglewood, Sask.** 28-1

## WATCH REPAIRS

**PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accurate guarantee. Mail watch for estimate by return.**

## History of the Farmers' Movement

Continued from Page 18

Grain Growers' Association at Indian Head in 1901. The first annual convention of this association of prairie farmers reported a total membership of 500, and the convention went on record as favoring the grading of wheat according to its milling value, thus commencing a controversy which remains one of the unsettled questions of the movement. The first officers of the association were: W. R. Motherwell, president; Mathew Snow and G. W. Brown, vice-presidents; John A. Miller, secretary. One of the first acts of the young organization was to measure its strength with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which, the farmers alleged, was not living up to the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act. It brought action against the agent at Sinituluta for violation of the act with regard to the allotment of cars. The action was successful, the agent being fined \$50 and costs, with the option of imprisonment for one month. The association naturally was exultant at the outcome of the trial and made the most of it as demonstrating the value of organization for protecting and promoting the interests of the farmers.

The organization of the Manitoba farmers followed, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association being formed in 1903 with the following officers: J. W. Seallion, president; R. C. Henders, vice-president; R. C. McKenzie, secretary-treasurer.

## The Fight for Co-operation

In 1906, after lengthy and vigorous agitation, the farmers brought into existence a grain marketing company of their own, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and immediately there began the most strenuous and most spectacular conflict in the economic annals of the West. The indefatigable efforts to establish the company; the resistance to the attempts to destroy it by the private grain trade; the brave defence, reluctantly abandoned, of the principle of patronage dividends; the courage and determination displayed in the face of numerous troubles must be read in detail to be appreciated, and Dr. Wood tells all of the story that needs to be remembered. It constitutes the most exciting chapter in the economic development of the West and the loyalty of the pioneers of co-operative marketing, when real and formidable obstacles were placed in the way of its beginnings, should be an inspiration to the farmers of today.

Dr. Wood also tells the story of another fight impetuously undertaken and unsuccessful in its outcome. Believing that the grain trade was organized in such a way as to eliminate competition, the Manitoba Grain Growers Association in 1907, brought action against three firms, on the ground that they were in a conspiracy to restrain trade. The association lost the case and was equally unsuccessful in an appeal to the Manitoba Court of Appeals. The action did not help to make the road smoother for either the associations or the young Grain Growers' Grain Company, its purposes and demands. The Grain Growers Guide was founded by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, appearing first as a monthly in 1908, with E. A. Partridge, as editor, and R. C. McKenzie, a month later, as joint editor.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Dressing the Lawn

On days like these I'm trying hard to beautify and dress my yard. In fact, I see no reason why I need to let the city guy outdo me with his lawns and bowers, his shrubs, his hedges and his flowers. He has a very tiny lot, he's limited and I'm not; he's hemmed in close on every side while I have spaces long and wide; he's packed in tight and hedged around while I have endless roads of ground. Too many fellows like to say, "Fine lawns are for the city jay. A farm, of course, needs pasture plots, good sheep and horse and cattle lots; good ranging space for hogs and hens when they are not within their pens; good acreage for geese and ducks, good parking space for plows and trucks; but as for sloping plots of grass and hedges trimmed with care and class, why, any man upon a farm, though he may like such style and charm, can hardly, as I see it now, take time away from horse and cow to fuss around with lawns and flowers and give his mind to trimming bowers!" Well, I don't care what others say, I simply wasn't built that way. I want my place upon the farm to have the greatest share of charm; I want my lawn to look as neat as any lawn on any street! No city guy need crimp his face when driving past my country place, for he will see lawn stretches there as smooth and green as anywhere!



## National Affiliation

In what is now the province of Alberta there were in the early years of the century some branches of the American Society of Equity, principally in the neighborhood of Edmonton. As had happened in Ontario in the organization of the Grange and the Farmers, there was dissatisfaction with the Equity because it was not an All Canadian association, and the extension westward of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association was welcomed. Then began a movement to unite these two associations and eventually amalgamation was effected in 1908. The new organization was given the name of The United Farmers of Alberta, Our Motto Equity. The first officers of this association were: James Bower, president; Rice Sheppard, vice-president; Edward J. Fream, secretary.

In 1907 the organizations of the three provinces formed an inter-provincial council for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the organizations in matters of a federal character and other matters of which they might collectively approve. In 1909 the Dominion Grange was taken into membership, and the name of the Council changed to The Canadian National Council of Agriculture, the first officers of the Council in its national character being: President, D. W. McCuaig, Manitoba; vice-president, James Bower, Alberta; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Drury, Ontario.

## The Lesson for Today

The years following this consolidation of the farmers' movement were crowded with action. The agitation in Manitoba over the elevator question and the different solutions adopted in Manitoba and the other two provinces are told in detail by Dr. Wood, together with an adequate account of the agitation over the tariff culminating in the ill-fated reciprocity pact of 1911, and the defeat of the Laurier government. Dr. Wood also relates the re-organization of the association in Ontario under the name of the United Farmers of Ontario, and the development of the Women's Sections of the associations, and he brings the book right up-to-date by description of the political enterprises of the associations and the beginning of the co-operative pooling movement in the West.

There is a great need for the younger men and women of the farmers' movement throughout Canada knowing of the great work of the pioneers of the movement. What organization has meant and has brought to the farmers can only be properly realized through a knowledge of the history of the movement, and it is worth taking a few hours of time to become acquainted with that history. Dr. Wood has performed well the task he set himself. He has covered in a comprehensive and sympathetic way the entire movement of the organized farmers, and he has recorded everything that is worth remembering of that movement from its earliest beginnings up to yesterday. His book should be available in every local of the associations.

## Pool Buys Terminal Elevator

A Canadian press despatch from Fort William, on July 10, says: "The Davidson and Smith elevator at the head of the lakes has been sold to the western wheat pool, which will assume the management immediately. This elevator has a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, and was built by Davidson and Smith, and was later operated as the Reliance Elevator by a company of that name, in co-operation with the Consolidated Elevator Company. The deal was made through the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the consideration though not officially given out, is said to be about \$750,000."

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 700; market slow, steady; bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$6.50 to \$8.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.25; bologna hogs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Calves, 1,100; Market steady to 25c higher; bulk of sales, \$10.50. Hogs, 5,000; Market, 25c to 40c higher; pigs steady; top price, \$13.60; bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$11.75 to \$13.50; packing sows, \$11.25 to \$11.50; pigs, \$13.25. Sheep, 200; lambs, 25c higher; sheep steady; bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$13.75 to \$14.75; fat ewes, \$3.50 to \$7.00.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 10, 1925.

WHEAT—Local market rather dull with light trade. Some sales of high grades reported for the United Kingdom and continent at a considerable discount under replacement price, and fair enquiry for No. 4 wheat, with sales of this grade from time to time. The market, however, has been influenced mainly by the various crop reports and actions of Liverpool futures. News from that quarter have been bearish, with reports of Russian wheat offering in fair quantities for August and September shipment and general high expectations with regard to the harvest in the United Kingdom and European continent. It is estimated that Europe will have 200,000,000 more than last year. The U.S. revised estimate, July 9, is 180,000,000 less than last year, and the Canadian crop possibly 350,000,000 if nothing happens. These figures are bearish on new crop wheat and the market has had little support on that account.

Coarse grains have held steady and advanced generally. Oats and barley demand has been excellent and exporters are keen buyers of the various grades of barley at extremely narrow spreads. Oats spreads have declined somewhat on account of the offerings being rather heavy, and buyers having the bulk of their requirements, drop the price from time to time. Trade in both grains is small comparatively, but a general clean up of oats is possible. There will be little carry-over to the next crop.

FLAX—Flax market showed signs of reaction but is not in a strong position even now. The crop reports from the south being unfavorable, caused a little flurry of buying and consequent reaction.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
July 6 to July 11, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	1 Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
July 6	63	55	53	48	46	85	84	78	212	208	192	94
7	66	57	56	52	51	88	87	81	219	215	199	99
8	63	55	54	51	48	89	88	82	218	214	198	101
9	62	54	53	50	47	90	89	84	221	217	201	98
10	60	53	53	49	46	90	89	83	222	218	202	96
11	62	55	55	51	49	91	90	84	227	223	207	100
Week Ago	52	54	52	48	45	85	84	78	213	209	193	92
Year Ago	45	49	49	41	41	78	75	68	218	214	178	78

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

July 6 to 11, inclusive.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat								
July 15	158	159	159	158	163	155	126	
Oct. 13	134	134	133	131	136	132	121	
Dec. 12	131	131	130	128	133	129	117	

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats								
July 15	53	57	56	55	54	53	45	
Oct. 13	47	49	48	48	48	47	46	
Dec. 12	47	46	46	45	46	44	44	

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Barley								
July 15	85	88	89	90	90	85	73	
Oct. 13	76	76	75	75	76	75	70	
Dec. 12	70	70	70	70	70	65	65	

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Flax								
July 15	212	219	218	221	222	213	218	
Oct. 13	218	218	218	219	223	215	198	
Dec. 12	214	214	214	214	217	192	192	

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Rye								
July 15	94	99	101	98	96	100	92	78
Oct. 13	98	98	96	94	97	93	70	
Dec. 12	93	93	93	93	93	93	70	

## CASH WHEAT

July 6 to 11, inclusive.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	157	160	161	162	159	164	157	126
2 N	152	156	157	157	155	160	153	123
3 N	146	150	151	151	150	155	147	118
4	139	143	144	144	143	148	140	113
5	116	119	118	117	116	121	119	105
6	116	119	118	117	116	121	119	105
Feed	116	119	118	117	116	121	119	105

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed July 10 as follows: July 10, higher at 11s 5d; October unchanged at 10s 7d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted 4c lower at \$4.83. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: July, \$1.65; October, \$1.53.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.52 to \$1.69; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.55; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.50 to \$1.67; No. 2 northern, \$1.49 to \$1.53; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.48 to \$1.64; No. 3 northern, \$1.47 to \$1.50; No. 1 dark hard, Montana, \$1.53 to \$1.65; No. 1 hard, \$1.51 to \$1.55; No. 1 dark hard, Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.48 to \$1.51; No. 1 hard, \$1.45 to \$1.49; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.43 to \$1.52; No. 1 durum, \$1.36 to \$1.46; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.39 to \$1.51; No. 2 white oats, 43c to 45c; barley, 85c to 86c; No. 2 rye, 94c to 95c; flax, \$2.45 to \$2.49.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending July 10, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,147; hogs, 3,375; sheep, 352. Last week: Cattle, 4,403; hogs, 6,421; sheep, 315.

Receipts of cattle this week are altogether too heavy for requirements. The bulk of receipts consist of cattle medium in quality and light in finish. With the amount of feed in Western Canada at the present time, these cattle should certainly be held on grass until they become in more marketable condition. They are practically a drug on this market at the present time. Better qualities of butcher heifers and steers sold around 50c lower, while all classes of cows suffered a decline of from 50c to \$1.00 per hundred. All the medium grades of feeders met a very slow demand, but some of the good back fleshy kinds met a fair demand. We look for prices to go still lower if present receipts keep up.

Our local hog market for the past week has been a good deal stronger than outside markets would warrant, and following heavy hog receipts on Wednesday and Thursday, thick smooths sold at from \$12.25 to \$12.35. Prospects look lower. Quite a large percentage of sows are now coming forward and these are being discounted \$3.00 a hundred under thick smooths.

In the sheep and lamb section, prices show a weaker tone, top lambs making from \$12 to \$13, fair to good sheep at from \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm. Receipts light, quality poor. Dealers paying, extras 27c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c, delivered, cases returned. Poultry: Unchanged.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts a little lighter and prices are firmer. Prices to country shippers, extras 26c to 27c, firsts 24c to 26c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Fowl maintained the price levels of last week 12c to 15c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts very light, not sufficient to supply the local demand and storage eggs are being put on the market. Storage extras selling 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 22c. Poultry: No business reported.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Conditions unchanged, receipts very light. Dealers quoting country shippers, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 21c, delivered, cases returned. Jobbing extras 38c to 40c, firsts 35c to 37c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Receipts very light, dealers paying 20c for live broilers and 13c for fowl.

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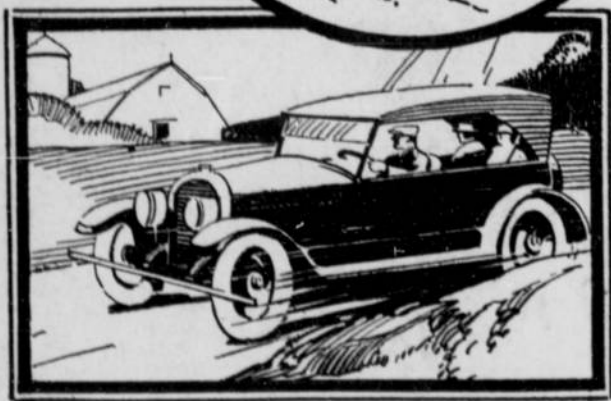
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